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'Back-to-School' Drive On; Tokyo to Be Evacuated; Stalin Concedes U. S. Aid

The World's Day—September 22, 1943

New England: School for Teen-Aged Supported

New England Municipal leaders and educators, including Mayor Tobin and Boston Superintendent of Schools Gould, actively support the "Back-to-School" movement for teen-age workers, sponsored by the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor. [Page 2.]

Labor demands cause division in New England War Labor Board, its industry members frequently finding themselves overruled on issues of maintenance of union membership and check-off of union dues. [Page 2.]

Freshman women outnumber men at the Massachusetts State College this year for the first time in the institution's history. The college has 203 first-year women and 73 first-year men registered this semester, Marshall O. Lanphear, Registrar, reported.

Orient: Key Japanese Cities to Be Evacuated

Evacuation of Tokyo and other key Japanese cities is planned in the interest of defense, the Government has announced, listing a series of new measures for greater protection of the homeland. [Page 8.]

Japanese military service law has been amended to provide for immediate re-examination and recruitment of Japanese rejected for service between 1925 and 1930.

Washington: Stalin Acknowledges U. S. Support

Premier Stalin acknowledges the great support United States munitions and supplies are giving the Russian armies in a message urging successful floating of the $15,000,000,000 Third War Loan. The message was read at the Army's "Back the Attack" Bond Show in Washington by Maj. Ben. A. I. Belyaev, Chairman of the Russian Purchasing Commission. [Page 9.]

Expanded rayon production for tire making, recommended by the War Production Board, was criticized in a Truman Committee meeting by Senators Tom Connally (D) of Texas and John Bankhead (D) of Alabama. [Page 10.]

Investigation of telegraph and telephone facilities for uses described as nonessential, including dissemination of race-track information for gambling purposes, has been ordered by the Federal Communications Commission.

National: Efforts of Organized Labor Defended

Defending war efforts of organized labor against criticisms based on actions by a small striking minority, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, told the American Legion in convention at Omaha that industrial workers are doing as good a job as the soldiers. [Page 10.]

John C. LeClair, former New York and New Jersey College instructor who pleaded guilty to charges that he acted as an unregistered paid agent of the Japanese Government, was sentenced by Federal Judge J. W. Waring to a year and a day imprisonment and fined $9,000, the total paid him by the Japanese from July, 1938, to June, 1941.

A Liberty ship, the Dwight Morrow, was launched at the Johns River shipyards in Jacksonville, Fla., and another, the Ben Dixon, honoring a father and son, was the twelfth ship launched this month at the Bethlehem-Fairfield yards in Baltimore.

A million bales of cotton linters, each bale sufficient to make 100,000 bullets, are ear-marked this year for munitions purposes, officials at Aberdeen Proving Ground disclosed. Cotton is the basic ingredient in the propelling charge used in all battle weapons.

President Roosevelt called upon shipyard workers to maintain production at "an ever-increasing rate" in a message to the annual convention of the C. I. O. Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America.

Europe: Britain Warns Spain on 'Blue' Troops

Spain has been warned by the British Government that the presence of the Spanish Blue Division on the Russian front is a "serious obstacle to cordial Anglo-Spanish relations." [Page 7.]

Nazis in Denmark are defied and German soldiers slain by patriots in spite of sharpening of the state of seige now in effect by closing of amusement centers, imposition of a 7 p. m. to 5 a. m. curfew, and closing of restaurants at 6 p. m.

A "special state of siege" in the Netherlands has been agreed upon by the Netherlands Government in exile, effective during the first stages of liberation after the Nazis have been driven from the country.

People: Taft to Head U. S. Rehabilitation Work

Charles P. Taft has been appointed head of all United States rehabilitation work for the East Indies and Malaya, the State Department announced.

The Archbishop of York participated in religious ceremonies in Moscow's Yelokhov cathedral in his first public appearance since he reached Russia.

Donald Nelson, Chairman of the United States Production board, has arrived in London and conferred with Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of State in charge of production.

Coal Prices Stabilized By New OPA Order

Figures for Greater Boston area for the most part coincide with those of the larger dealers.

Greater Bostonians, slightly chilled today by a late September drizzle which brought thoughts of somewhat skimpy coal supplies in their cellars, checked the newly announced OPA ceiling prices on hard coal and coke, and found that, in most instances, they coincided with prices which the larger dealers have been charging for some months.

Purpose of the new order—effective Oct. 1—is to stabilize prices of coal to consumers, said Lawrence J. Bresnahan, District OPA Director, in making the announcement. Dealers, he said, may charge less than the new ceiling prices, but not more.

Chiefly affected, according to a spokesman of the New England Coal Dealers Association, will be a few of the so-called "cut price" dealers whose ceiling prices, until now, had been based on their December, 1941, selling price, plus increases in costs. Forced in the past by local competition to reduce their prices below the current levels, they will be able now to boost their prices to a level which has been generally adhered to by the larger retail coal dealers.

Places Affected

Communities affected by the new price ceilings, which have been in preparation for some months, and are now approved by Washington, are the following 32 cities and towns of Greater Boston: Arlington, Belmont, Boston, Braintree, Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Dedham, Dover, Everett, Hingham, Lexington, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Milton, Needham, Newton, Quincy, Reading, Revere, Somerville, Stoneham, Wakefield, Waltham, Watertown, Wellesley, Weston, Weymouth, Winchester, Winthrop, and Woburn.

The new ceiling prices for the designated areas are:

Pennsylvania Anthracite
(Except Jeddo Highland, and Red Ash Broken, Egg, Stove and Chestnut)

	1 Ton	½ Ton	¼ Ton	100 Lbs.
B'ken, Egg, Stove Chestnut	$15.55	$8.30	$4.50	.90
Pea	13.60	7.30	4.05	.85
Buckwheat	11.95	6.50	3.60	..
Rice	10.85	5.95	3.35	..
Barley	10.00	5.50	3.15	..
Jeddo Highland				
B'ken, Egg, Stove, Chestnut	$16.05	$8.55	$4.65	.95
Pea	14.10	7.55	4.15	.85
Buckwheat	12.20	6.60	3.70	..
Rice	11.10	6.05	3.40	..
Barley	10.00	5.50	3.15	..
Red Ash				
Broken	$16.30	$8.65	$4.70	$1.00
Egg	16.55	8.80	4.75	1.00
Stove	16.80	8.90	4.85	1.00
Chestnut	16.30	8.65	4.70	1.00
Ambricoal	14.80	7.90	4.35	.90
Yard Screenings of all Penn Anthracite	6.00	..	..	.

Terms Specified

Terms of discounts for prompt payment and of service and de-

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Soviet Troops Sight Domes of Kiev; Nazis Shift Line to Bar Drive Up Italy; Allies Ponder Marshall as War Chief

Move is under way to name U. S. General head of land, air, and sea forces.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—Military plans which would invest Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, with supreme command of all forces, land, sea and air, for the all-out climactic invasion of the European Continent, have been definitely set up, it was learned authoritatively today.

Final authorization to put these plans into effect yet remains to be given.

That decision will be made only by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill and their top war advisers.

The initiative to place this decisive command in the hands of General Marshall stems from Washington, not from London, although British approval is anticipated.

While these moves in the highest area of command were taking shape, Gen. Douglas MacArthur at his headquarters in the Southwest Pacific said he is willing to play any part assigned, however minor. Appointment at Quebec of Lord Louis Mountbatten as Supreme Commander in Southeast Asia has been taken as subordinating the part to be played by General MacArthur in the war against Japan.

Kick Upstairs?

Despite efforts of some of the extreme isolationist critics of the Government's conduct of the war to make this shift in General Marshall's duties appear to be a "kick upstairs" or a cabal to remove his influence from the highest military councils, there is no authentic basis for such a conclusion.

It is a difficult, complex military decision but it is being made on the basis of how to use the American General's great abilities more fully, not how to use them less fully.

The factors which have caused both Washington and London to turn to General Marshall to carry out this critical assignment are these:

1. More than all others, General Marshall has been foremost in shaping the Allied global strategy of the war and in insisting that an all-out land invasion of Western Europe is the most urgent and productive, war-shortening enterprise which the United States and Britain possibly can undertake.

2. Because he has been the prime

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

Associated Press from Army Signal Corps

Soldiers—But Wars Apart

When Sergeant Norwood Dorman of Benson, N. C., tired and dirty from his march to Brolo, Sicily, dropped down beside the sculptured figure on a memorial to Italian soldiers of World War I, an Army photographer recorded the testimonial that infantrymen in World War II "march and march and march."

London Scans Italy's Role: Nation Definitely Not Ally

ALGIERS, ALGERIA, Sept. 22 (AP)—Marshal Pietro Badoglio declared today that the King and royal house of Italy express the will of the Italian people and that the nation's armed forces remain faithful to King Victor Emmanuel, obeying him exclusively.

Other points in the Italian Premier's speech broadcast by the United Nations Radio were:

The Italian people wish to have nothing to do with Fascism, be it called republican or monarchic.

The Italian people have not betrayed the Germans but have instead been betrayed themselves by the Nazi-Fascist gang.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 22—The position of Italy is neither that of enemy nor of ally, but something and somewhere in between.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill made this plain yesterday in his report to Parliament when he stated categorically, amid loud and prolonged cheers, that Italy's empire has been "irretrievably lost." But at the same time he emphasized that the Italian people will be liberated and "enabled in due course to regain their rightful place among the free democracies of the modern world."

Outlining the course of the negotiations which led finally to the capitulation of Italy Mr. Churchill disclosed that the Italian general who was appointed to speak for the Badoglio Government during conversations in Lisbon on Aug. 19 declared that the purpose of his visit was to discuss how Italy could join the United Nations in their war against Germany.

Aid After Surrender

The Prime Minister emphasized that the Italian representative was informed that the surrender must be unconditional, although the United Nations would give all possible aid to any Italian forces or Italian people who were found to be fighting Germans.

Thus, to talk of Italy as an "ally" is at least premature if not

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

Salerno battle moving into second phase as Germans attempt to block 'boot.'

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 22—The second phase of the battle of Salerno now opens as the German defense line swings back to face south instead of west.

It is hinged on the hills north and northeast of the town of Salerno itself, where the Nazis' right flank is firmly anchored. That is the area of the most stubborn recent fighting.

Farther south, the Germans have steadily given way, fighting rear-guard actions while their main force withdrew in a northeasterly direction. Somewhere north of Salerno, the Germans probably will try to draw a cordon across the whole of Italy, from west to east. But before that, they must extricate their formations inland and south of the Allied-held coastal strips. In this they are hampered by three factors:

Difficulties Face Nazis

1. The speed of the British Eighth Army advance in the coastal region while at the same time fanning out inland.

2. The retirement of the Luftwaffe from combat in Central Italy for the time being, which leaves Allied fighter-bombers and fighters free an range at will over long convoys on winding mountain roads, destroying and damaging hundreds of vehicles every day.

3. The havoc caused by Allied bombers along the Germans' northward line of retreat.

Allied Threat Grows

The departing Germans leave behind cunningly sown mine fields, demolitions, and booby traps in order to slow up the Eighth Army as much as possible and thereby place the maximum distance between themselves and their pursuers.

The Eighth Army's rear formations and supply trains can cover the ground faster than the advanced forces. Consequently, a striking force of constantly growing strength is following on the German heels.

The Eighth Army has now eased its supply problem by the capture of Potenza, important road center, and the Allied line now forms two loops, with Potenza as the middle connecting point. The western loop extends from Salerno to Sala Consulina and thence up to Potenza, the eastern one drops to Rotondella in the coastal region of the Gulf of Taranto and then swings up through Gioja to Beri.

Sharp Battle

In the eastern loop, the Germans have withdrawn most of their troops. But there has been at least one sharp engagement. One British patrol met a superior force. In the ensuing clash, it killed 50 Germans and destroyed five armored cars.

Another fine piece of patrol work greatly aided the Eighth Army at Potenza. In this instance, a British patrol boarded an Italian railway train running toward Potenza—one illustration of Italian

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

Allies occupy islands in Aegean and off Italy as bases for two-pronged drive north.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Soviet troops are reported to have come within sight of the domes of Kiev, capital city of the Ukraine. Farther south they are said to have occupied the small Black Sea harbor of Anapa, 25 miles above Novorossisk, one of the last Nazi toeholds in the Kuban.

Thus while Allied onslaught on the big and little islands of the Mediterranean goes apace, with French troops driving the Germans into the far east of Corsica and other Allied troops occupying two more Aegean islands, the 700-mile Russian front keeps on the move.

Pushing across the Desna River at Chernigov, the Red Army has cracked the last barrier to the Dnieper River in a great bulge 75 miles north of Kiev. Advancing 15 miles a day at various points, the Russians at the moment stand 30 miles from the Dnieper at Chernigov, 18 miles from Smolensk, 24 miles from the great hydroelectric center of Dniepropetrovsk and only three miles from Melitopol, controlling the escape railway from the Crimea.

The fact that any one of these key points may be taken at any moment is ample evidence the Germans are conducting an immense withdrawal. They are not planning to establish a defense line that stretches their supply lines 150 to 300 miles from the German side of the Polish fence, as it does at present.

Germany will choose lines exclusively for economy and defense. From all appearances that line on the east will not be at the Dnieper but far to the west.

In the Mediterranean, the rapid taking over of Sardinia and parts of Corsica on the west of Italy, and the islands of Samos, Leros, and Cos off the Turkish coast, indicates that bases for a two-pronged northward advance headed toward South France or North Italy and the Balkans are under preparation.

The only German-held stronghold of any consequence remaining in the smaller Aegean islands is Rhodes, which lies 50 miles south of Cos at the southern gateway to the Aegean. With Rhodes eliminated—as it may well be in a short time—the great German Mediterranean base of Crete, 120 miles south of Cos, will have been sealed up and deprived of all hope of air assistance.

Meanwhile, operations in Sardinia, where American troops have landed, appear to be under General Badoglio, while those in Corsica are under General Giraud.

On the mainland, General Clark's forces have reached Campagna and other towns 20 miles from the coast, while General Montgomery's Eighth Army has pushed to Potenza, a great road junction 50 miles east of Salerno. Evidence of considerable conflagrations in Naples have given rise to reports that the Germans are taking drastic defense precautions in the historic city.

From the Pacific come reports that General MacArthur is rapidly following up his victory at Lae, landing transport-flown Australian troops at Kaiapit, a point 150 miles northwest of Salamaua.

Italy:

Nazis Fire Naples As Allies Approach

Huge fires and demolitions scarred Naples as the Germans hastily threw a defensive ring around the city to retard Allied

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Duke and Duchess of Windsor Get Hearty Welcome in Boston

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

British royalty in the persons of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor descended upon a welcoming Boston today in a wholly informal and unescorted visit. From the moment the Union Jack was flown from the sixth floor windows of the Ritz Carlton Hotel this morning, Bostonians collected in little groups at various points where the royal couple were expected to pass, but no official welcome was arranged other than the presence of Sir Anthony George, British Consul General, at the train.

What was intended to be an unheralded and unobtrusive walk from their train to the waiting automobile outside the South Station, quickly became a tumultuous scene of greeting from Bostonians to whom the Royal Governor and his American wife had until then been only figures in an international drama.

The visit is for the purpose of

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Steaks and Berries May Fly High To Keep Chilled for New Markets

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 22 (AP)—The sub-zero temperatures which American bomber crewmen encounter at great heights may offer the key to a postwar commercial food development.

Prof. Sleeter Bull of the University of Illinois suggested the possibility in an address to the National Frozen Food Locker Association convention.

"I can envison a plane taking off in Louisiana with fresh strawberries and landing a few hours later in Boston with frozen berries for the market there," he said.

"And when the plane leaves Boston it is loaded with fish for Chicagoans. At Chicago the plane picks up a load of steaks for New Orleans and lands with the frozen product a few hours later."

The speaker said this development might affect the quick-freezing industry considerably. He added he did not believe transport costs would be prohibitive with large planes and capacity cargoes.

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Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Wednesday at 7:42 p. m.; ends Thursday at 6:02 a. m.
Dimout begins Thursday at 7:40 p. m.; ends Friday at 6:03 a. m.

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Royal Couple Pays Boston a Visit

By a Staff Photographer

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor Arrive

On their first visit to the Hub together, the Royal Governor of the Bahamas and his American wife sat for their photographs in a suite at the Ritz Carlton Hotel today. They are here to visit the Duchess' aunt, Mrs. D. Buchanan Merryman, who is recuperating from a recent injury.

Veil on Strange Hess Flight Lifted in Commons by Eden

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Upon his arrival in Scotland in May, 1941, Rudolf Hess told the Duke of Hamilton that "the Führer does not want to defeat England and wants to stop fighting," Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden disclosed in the House of Commons today.

Mr. Eden furnished Commons an authoritative account of the sensational flight of Hitler's one-time deputy, who was regarded as the No. 3 Nazi until his mysterious arrival in Britain.

Mr. Eden related:

Before he reached Scotland in 1941, Herr Hess told the Duke of Hamilton, he tried to arrange a meeting in Lisbon and three times previously attempted to fly to Dungavel, Scotland, near the Duke's home. Herr Hess said he met the Duke at the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin.

Turned Back by Weather

The last time he attempted a flight was in December, 1940, but he was turned back by the weather and other factors.

He did not want to come at the time of British successes in Libya, he told the Duke after he was incarcerated at Maryhill Barracks, lest it appear a sign of weakness on the part of Germany. He waited until Germany was again gaining successes—that is, in the Balkans.

He told the Duke, who interviewed him on May 11, 1941, at Maryhill Barracks, that he had come to Britain on a "mission of humanity."

The Duke, who was a wing commander in the RAF and did not recall having met Herr Hess before, flew to London and reported the conversation.

He told the authorities he believed the prisoner was Herr Hess. This fact was confirmed by I. A. Kirkpatrick of the Foreign Office, who had known Herr Hess and who talked to him May 13, 14, and 15.

Hess' Aim

Herr Hess' aim was to convince responsible British persons that England could not win and its wis-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Princess Elizabeth Councillor of State

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP)—The House of Commons agreed today that in the future when King George VI is absent from the realm Princess Elizabeth may serve as one of his Councillors of State.

The King requested the House's agreement.

This carries forward one more step the preparation of the Princess for the Queenship and will give her an opportunity to try her hand at statecraft. She will attain legal majority on her 18th birthday next April 21.

N. E. to Have First Taste Of U. S. Controlled Hiring

Plans for the first actual controlled hiring in New England were announced here today by the Regional War Manpower Commission and the War Production Board.

Cities where new measures will be initiated to govern the hiring of new labor for key war plants are located in the central Connecticut Valley. Labor committees will be set up in Hartford, New Britain, Meridan, Bristol and Waterbury.

Massachusetts is likely to come in soon for a similar taste of controlled hiring at New Bedford, and Maine at Portland. Definite information on the additional cities is expected within a few days.

Influx of war contracts has brought new demand for workers which has led to the new program. Need in the Connecticut zone is estimated at 50,000 workers.

The plan will undertake

A. To determine what plants may increase their present employment levels; those which should hold their present employment levels; and those to which no referrals may be made.

Plants in the first two groups will receive "urgency ratings" upon which day-to-day apportionment of new employees is to be made by the U. S. Employment Service.

(B) To determine where and to what extent production can and must be moved out of the area. New contracts will not be placed in the area unless it is impossible to locate suitable facilities elsewhere.

Joint committees representing the War Manpower Commission, the War Production Board, the Army, Navy, Selective Service and other government agencies as needed will be set up in each area where the labor situation is regarded as critical and needing such handling.

Announcement was made by Joseph A. Smith, Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission, and Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., Regional Director of the War Production Board.

The most critical shortages of labor in the central Connecticut area are found in production of basic brass, ball bearings, aircraft components, carbines, etc. At New Bedford the question of labor supply has been made very critical principally by huge new contracts for radio parts.

Potato Crop Rises

Based on conditions prevailing on Sept. 1, New England potato production is expected to total 74,261,000 bushels, compared with 51,488,000 a year ago, and 51,882,000, the 10-year average, the New England Crop Reporting Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced yesterday.

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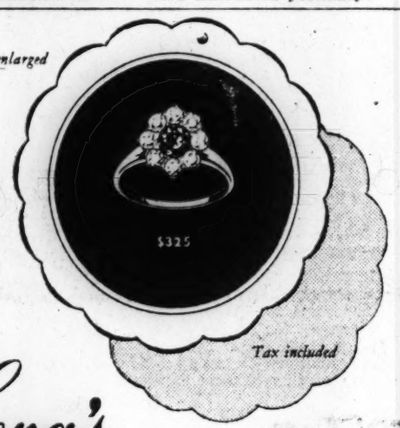

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Charge and Budget 40 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON

Windsors Welcomed In Boston

Continued from Page 1

permitting the Duchess to see her aunt, Mrs. D. Buchanan Merryman, now recuperating at Faulkner Hospital from a recent injury. "Our stay will depend upon my aunt's health," the Duchess told reporters today, "if she is well enough to be moved, we hope to take her back to Washington with us."

The Duchess had luncheon with Mrs. Merryman and intended to spend as long a time with her as the doctors would allow, she said.

Dressed in Black

The former Mrs. Wallis Simpson, whose taste in clothes has been of the keenest interest to American women since she first became a figure in the news, was dressed today in a black wool Mainbocher suit, black silk blouse, black suede gloves, and black spectator sports pumps. The only touches of color on her costume were furnished by earrings and lapel pin of turquoise and a striped turquoise half-hat of silk ribbon. Over her shoulders she wore a sable scarf, and at her thrat a small choker string of pearls.

She said her interest in clothes had waned considerably since her residence in Nassau. "We're not very near a center of fashion, you know," she explained smilingly, "and I expect you'll see this suit all the time I'm here." She said she had no plans to do any shopping either in Boston or in New York on her return trip.

Nevertheless, the Duke and Duchess and their staff of three—including Miss Jean Drewes, who for the past three years has been the Duke's secretary, and a maid and valet—arrived at the hotel with 31 pieces of luggage. Luggage tags with a corner card reading: "From H. R. H. The Duke of Windsor, Government House, Nassau, Bahama," were tied to a number of the bags, many of which were well-worn from long use.

Charmed Boston

This royal pair, about whom there has always eddied a flow of both criticism and approval in about equal volume, charmed Boston today with their approachableness, their modesty, and their friendliness. At the station, they appeared surprised and pleased that they should have attracted so much attention on a visit which had no official importance. They smiled at the office-bound men and women who lined the platform beside their train, and the Duke smiled and spoke courteously to an elderly woman who broke through the lines of plain clothes men to lay a hand on his arm and say, "It's nice to have you in Boston."

The Duchess is evidently as busy with war work as her famous husband is in his capacity as Governor of the islands. "I am president of the Nassau branch of the Red Cross," she said, "and I work there every day. Then I have charge of the canteen for service men, where we accommodate between 600 and 700 soldiers and sailors a day; and I also make a point of visiting at least once a day the two clinics for children which the Duke and I built."

She was asked what the food problem was like in Nassau these days, and she laughed. "It's extremely simple and consists solely of chicken," she said.

Wore Blue Suit

The former King Edward VIII wore a light-weight sharkstooth worsted double-breasted suit of a dark grey-blue, a light blue shirt, and darker blue tie. His hair is as blond as it ever was and he appeared young and happy as he sat beside his wife answering the questions of reporters this noon. Both he and the Duchess laughed in spontaneous amusement when questioned regarding a rumor that she would soon make a trip to Italy. They glanced at each other and then the Duchess said, "I'm afraid that's very far in the future."

The Duke expressed his belief that Anglo-American relations would improve to the extent that the common people as well as the rulers of the two countries would exchange visits and grow to know each other better. "I myself," he said, "have been fortunate enough to know America well, but a great many of my countrymen have not. I think a great deal of the animosity between nations is the result of their people not knowing each other."

He pointed out that in World War I the British and American troops saw little of each other, and said he believed the present intermingling of Britons with Americans on both sides of the water would have an incalculable influence for mutual understanding after the war.

The Duke declined to express an opinion as to the value of postwar planning or any particular postwar peace plan. "I think no one is in a position yet to know how successful any of these plans will be," he said. He said he thought it would be impossible for the United Nations to work successfully after the war with "the present crowd" in Germany. "Whatever good qualities they may have had in the old days," he declared seriously, "they have wiped them out by their deeds of the past five years."

The Duke and Duchess plan to visit some of the points of interest around Boston, and the Duchess said she hoped to meet Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Tuckerman of Hamilton while she was here. The Duke stayed with the Tuckermans in 1923 when he was Prince of Wales. Beyond this, their plans were indefinite, since much depended upon Mrs. Merryman's condition.

Work Doesn't Interfere With Church

Associated Press

Vermont Minister Invites Apple Pickers to Early Service

With the Green Mountain State's apple harvest endangered by a shortage of pickers, the Rev. Milton S. Czatt (left) of Centre Congregational Church, Brattleboro, Vt., shakes hands with worshippers leaving a special early morning service he had invited them to attend in their work clothes before beginning work in the orchards. Right, the Rev. Mr. Czatt himself gathers a few apples before another service later in the morning.

N. H. Potato and Apple Crops To Exceed Early Estimates

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Potato and apple crops for New Hampshire are now expected to exceed earlier estimates while the outlook for feed crops, corn and oats, show little change. This is revealed by the New Hampshire and United States Departments of Agriculture in a joint statement.

The potato crop, now estimated at 1,445,000 bushels, exceeds the 1942 harvest by 33 per cent. Apple production is now estimated at 864,000 bushels as compared with production of 961,000 bushels last year.

Frequent showers and abundant soil moisture in most of the State throughout the summer have made exceptionally favorable conditions for the growth of meadow and pasture grasses. In spite of a late start due to excessive rain in the spring and early summer, the corn in New Hampshire made rapid growth during warm weather in August and is expected to approximate the state's ten-year average corn harvest.

Lumber Needs

The New Hampshire Taxpayers Federation has urged New Hampshire members of Congress in Washington and the Governor of New Hampshire to assist in any way possible the pressing needs of the lumber industry. Pointing out that the industry is reckoned New Hampshire's third most important industry, employing 10,000 persons directly and purchasing timber from thousands of farmers and woodlot owners, the Federation emphasizes the urgency of action.

The Federation declares that "there seems now no legitimate reason why Italian war prisoners could not be made available for woods work in New Hampshire; nor, considering the announced agreement both by Mr. McNutt and Mr. Nelson of the critical character of the lumber shortage, does there seem adequate reason for longer withholding essential supply and repair materials needed for carrying out of the "lumber industry."

Liquor Situation

Resolutions recommending that the liquor evil be faced with a new intelligence and determination, and also protesting against the reopening of Rockingham race track in the face of a gasoline shortage, have been adopted unanimously at a meeting of the Salisbury Association. The resolution regarding current liquor conditions declares that "too many Christian people have come to feel that nothing can be done to curb the liquor evil, and some church people even have been caught by the liquor propaganda that intoxicants are not bad, perhaps even desirable if ones does not become intoxicated."

Relief Cases

The total number of cases receiving either relief or public assistance in New Hampshire decreased during all three months of the quarter ending June 30, according to the State Department of Public Welfare. The net decrease for the three-month period was 734 cases. In comparing this quarter with the same three months in 1942, the case load for all three months is found to be lower than the corresponding months a year ago. Expenditures show decreases of $8,951 in April under March, $6,928 in May under April, and $2,675 in June under May. When the three months in this quarter are compared with the corresponding months in 1942 there is a decrease in each month under the corresponding months a year ago. Even old-age assistance is at lower levels, apparently because of the fact that many older persons have returned to jobs to ease the manpower shortage.

Potatoes for U. S.

The Federal government, through the Food Distribution Administration, is ready to purchase potatoes produced in New Hampshire. The government agency will purchase only U. S. No. 1 grade or U. S. Commercial grade or better. The agency will pay a top of $2.25 per hundred pounds. All potatoes delivered to the FDA must be packed in new or used burlap sacks each containing 100 pounds net weight of potatoes. Individuals or groups selling to the government agency must disclose any liens that may be outstanding against the commodity. Vendors will also be required to pay inspection charges.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Rain

Boston and Vicinity: Light rain ending late this afternoon, continued rather cool tonight and Thursday morning; moderate to gentle winds.

Maine: Not quite so cool in north portion tonight; intermittent light rain near the coast ending late tonight; little change in temperature Thursday morning, with light showers beginning in extreme north portion.

New Hampshire: Not quite so cool in north portion tonight; little change in temperature Thursday morning.

Vermont: Not quite so cool tonight; little change in temperature Thursday morning.

Massachusetts: Continued rather cool tonight and Thursday morning; intermittent light rain in extreme southeast portion ending this evening.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Continued rather cool tonight and Thursday morning.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 6:31 p. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Thursday, 7:32 a. m.; height, 7.9 feet.

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Tune in Mon., Wed., Fri.

6 P.M. WEEI

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N. E. Labor Board Splits On Two Union Demands

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Differences within the New England War Labor Board over granting several types of union demands came out here distinctly in today's report of labor disputes settled.

Chief issues on which the Board's membership has failed to agree are maintenance of union membership and check-off of union dues. The first provision requires that all employees who are members of the union on a certain date shall remain members for the duration of the labor contract as a condition of employment.

However, a 15-day "escape clause" is granted by the Board which enables any union member who wants to resign to do so before the provision takes effect. In one of today's cases the labor members of the Board did something they never did before. Though it is organized labor which seeks maintenance of membership as a means of union security, the labor members this time voted against it, but they did so because in the special circumstances of this dispute, they felt the 15-day escape clause should have been eliminated. They wanted more membership maintenance than the rest of the Board would give them.

New Check-off Policy

Check-off of union dues requires the employer to deduct the dues from the union members' pay and forward the money to the union treasury. When ordering the check-off the National War Labor Board generally used to make the deduction apply to all union members unless they told the company they did not want the money taken out.

Then a change in NWLB policy came in several months ago, as the public and industry members of the Board frequently overruled the labor members. Instead, the reductions were put on a more voluntary basis. Now the practice of the New England War Labor Board in granting the check-off is to order the company to deduct union dues from the wages of union members who individually authorize such a deduction in writing.

While the industry members of the New England Board have taken a position of dissent on both maintenance of membership and check-off in a number of cases, they have also approved both in a minority of disputes. This is illustrated in the following cases whose settlment was announced today:

Some Cases in Point

Stewart Die Casting Corporation, Bridgeport, Conn.—Maintenance of membership and check-off of union dues granted, industry members dissenting from the majority decision.

R. Wallace & Sons Manufacturing Company, Wallingford, Conn.—Maintenance of membership and check-off granted, industry members dissenting.

Premier Worsted Company, Bridgetown, R. I.—Maintenance of membership and check-off clauses granted, industry members agreeing and decision unanimous.

United States Rubber Company, Providence, R. I.—Maintenance of membership ordered unanimously, industry members agreeing.

C. W. Whittier & Bro., Boston.—Maintenance of membership and check-off granted, the two industry members dissenting on the first but only one on the second, as the company had offered a voluntary check-off.

U. S. Automatic Box Machinery Company, Roslindale — Standard maintenance of membership clause ordered, labor members dissenting.

Threadwell Tap & Die Company, Greenfield, Mass.—Check-off ordered unanimously. A union shop agreemeent was already in effect.

'Back to School' Movement For Youth Spreads in N. E.

Bearing the stamp of approval of the War Manpower Commission and the U. S. Office of Education, the "Back to School" movement for teen-age workers, sponsored by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, is being accepted by municipal leaders and educators throughout New England. Radiocasts, spearheaded by mayors and school superintendents, have been presented in many key New England cities.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will head a list of prominent speakers in the Boston air program which is scheduled over WBZ on Wednesday night, Sept. 29, at 7:30.

Collaborating with Mayor Tobin on the Boston radio program will be Arthur L. Gould, Superintendent of Boston schools; William J. Doyle, President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor; Mrs. Edgar J. Driscoll of the Boston League of Women Voters, and Henry J. Nichols, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Boston Attendance Drops

Boston's official interest in the drive comes as the city's School Committee figures show that high school population dropped a total of 7,634 in the three-year period ending this month. The Boston high school pupils now number 23,698, according to estimates. The sharp reduction contrasts with the much smaller slump of the three pre-Pearl Harbor years, 1938, 1939 and 1940, which totalled 970 and is considered a normal drop.

The War Manpower Commission, in supporting the "Back to School" movement, stated in part: "The first responsibility and obligation of youth under 18, even in wartime, is to take full advantage of their educational opportunities in order to prepare themselves for war and postwar services. In most cases these youngsters can best contribute to the war program by continuing in school. Vacation and part-time employment are all right, but school comes first."

Characteristic of the approbation accorded the campaign in New England to urge teen-age workers not to neglect their education but to return to school and accept part-time work, provided it doesn't interfere with Federal and State laws governing hours of work, is a statement by Dr. Harrison C. Lyseth, Superintendent of Schools in Portland, Maine, who said: "I am very much in favor of the 'Back to School' movement and in fact our committee has sponsored such a movement locally."

Cities Go on the Air

The following New England municipal, civic and educational leaders have appeared on radiocasts recently:

Manchester, N. H.—Mayor Wilfred A. Laflamme, School Superintendent Austin J. Gibbons, Vice-President Louis J. Guilmet of the C. I. O.'s Textile Workers of America, Mrs. David Anderson of Manchester Child Care Committee, and Secretary Eldon J. Murray of the Chamber of Commerce.

Portland, Me.—Chairman John Howard Stevens of the Portland Planning Board, School Superintendent Harrison C. Lyseth, Vice-President Horace E. Howe of the Maine Federation of Labor, Mrs. Israel Bernstein of the Portland Child Care Committee, and Secretary William C. A. Willman of the Chamber of Commerce.

Providence, R. I.—Mayor William A. Cahir, School Superintendent Dr. James L. Hanley, William L. Connolly, Director of the State Department of Labor; Mrs. Pauline Gould, president of the Parent-Teachers Association; and President Russell C. Harrington of the Chamber of Commerce.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Mayor Jasper McLevy, School Superintendent John A. Young, Vice-President Peter Benard of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, Mrs. Alvin C. Breul of the Child Care Committee of the Defense Council, and Headmaster Frank J. McKee of Harding High School.

Rutland, Vt.—Mayor W. N. Temple, School Superintendent William W. Fairchild, Mrs. William A. Martin, President of the Parent - Teachers' Association; Vice-President Arthur L. Havens of the Vermont Federation of Labor, and President O. D. Ward of the Chamber of Commerce.

Gethsemane Plans All-Masonic Night

Gethsemane Commandery, K. T., of Newtonville, plans an all-Masonic night at the Masonic Temple, Newtonville, today, designed to increase Masonic solidarity, according to Harold L. Burr, of Needham, Commander.

Following dinner a unit of the Massachusetts State Guard will give a short exhibition, followed by an address by Bill Cunningham, newspaper columnist. All members of the Masonic fraternity in that vicinity and of the various Masonic bodies are invited to attend what Commander Burr says may prove to be a forerunner of other union Masonic gatherings. It will be the first meeting of the Commandery this season.

Maximillian Agassiz

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 22—Maximillian Agassiz, who passed on here yesterday, was founder of the Agassiz Village summer camp for newsboys at West Poland, Maine, and was the son of Alexander Agassiz, founder of the Agassiz Museum at Harvard University. He was the grandson of Louis Agassiz, famous natural scientist.

One of the founders of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, Mr. Agassiz in 1933 donated 16 scholarships to newsboy members of the Foundation in honor of his father. A short time later he donated the Agassiz Village. In 1940 a $40,000 log cabin dining room which he had given the camp was dedicated.

Mr. Agassiz, who was a wide traveler and yachtsman, entered Harvard University as a special student at the Lawrence Scientific School, leaving in 1888, his junior year.

George H. Norton

George H. Norton, who passed on yesterday in Chelsea, was prominent in Republican Party affairs and served as secretary to four members of Congress.

After serving as page in the Massachusetts Senate for four years, Mr. Norton was secretary to former Representatives Ernest W. Roberts, Alvan T. Fuller and Charles L. Underhill and Senator David I. Walsh. In 1932 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Representative in Congress from the Eighth District.

Lottery Men Get Heavy Penalties

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 22 (AP)—The heaviest penalties ever imposed on lottery operators in Hampden County were made today by Judge George F. Leary on four defendants. Lesser penalties were given to 18 other men.

Judge Leary handed down a fine of $5,000 and a two-year suspended jail sentence to Joseph J. Toole of Longmeadow, fined Samuel Cufari and Nicholas Camarata, both of Springfield, $2,000 each and gave them suspended sentences of one year. Archibald G. Brereton, a third Springfield man, was fined $1,000 and was given a two-year suspended sentence.

The group pleaded guilty to indictments returned by a grand jury last May after raids directed by District Attorney Charles R. Albert and Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell.

Judge Leary accepted the recommendations of penalties as suggested by Assistant Attorney General Frank G. Volpe.

OPA Stabilized Prices on Coal

Continued from Page 1

livery charges are specified in the order as follows: 50 cents a ton is deducted for cash payment within 10 days. Service and delivery charges range from 50 cents to $1 a ton, depending on the service rendered.

The OPA said that the new order does not affect the dollar-and-cents price for chestnut coal sold in 25-pound paper bags. The price remains 24½ cents a bag in the chain stores, and 25½ cents a bag in independent stores.

Maximum prices for sales of coke delivered into consumer's bins at any point in the area are as follows:

Size	Per Ton C.O.D.	Charge
Nut, Egg, Stove, Furnace	$14.25	$14.75
Pea	12.05	12.55
Breeze	6.50	6.50
	Per ½ Ton	
Size	C.O.D.	Charge
Nut, Egg, Stove, Furnace	$7.90	$8.15
Pea	6.90	7.05
	Per ¼ Ton	
Size	C.O.D.	Charge
Nut, Egg, Stove, Furnace	$4.30	$4.35
Pea	3.65	3.80

Charge sales shall be paid in 30 days on both coal and coke.

"With the short coal supply right now, the B (cut price) dealers may take advantage of the new ceiling prices to increase their present lower prices to ceiling levels," said Frank H. Larkin, Executive President-Treasurer of the Retail Fuel Institute, today, adding that he really couldn't blame them. "The new prices simplify matters both for the consumer and dealer," he said.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

"Art of England" will be the subject of Mrs. Tanner's 11 a. m. lecture at the Museum of Fine Arts. Free to the public. A concert by Marian Burroughs, violinist, and Dolores Rodriguez, accompanist, will be given at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Marshall Field Wealth Second Only to Ford's

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—The wealth of Marshall Field, III., which has come to him in hop, skip, and jump instalments from his grandfather's estate, is a personal fortune second only to Henry Ford's, it probably could never be duplicated under existing tax laws.

The residuary estate, which Mr. Field will receive on his fiftieth anniversary Sept. 28, is valued between $70,000,000 and $75,000,000. He already has drawn $93,000,000 since Marshall Field I, passed on in 1906, so that the entire inheritance will reach a sum close to $175,000,000.

On his forty-fifth anniversary in 1938 he received one half of the net income accumulated up to that time, amounting to $46,000,000. From the remaining half of the net income, one third bounced along when he reached 30; two thirds at 35, and one-half at 40. Between 40 and 50 Mr. Field continued to receive income from the remaining one half.

Minor Imposts

Mr. Field will not have to be concerned about the Federal inheritance tax because such levies were not on the statute books when his grandfather passed on. The $46,000,000 he drew in 1938 was subject only to minor Illinois imposts.

As an example of how the Field fortune would be depleted under present Federal inheritance taxes, a rough estimate of the Research Institute of America shows that the graduated tax on $100,000,000, for instance, would amount to more than $60,000,000, the 77 per cent maximum on all over $10,000,000 being reduced somewhat by other credits.

[The maximum inheritance tax rate in Illinois is 14 per cent on all over $500,000 and New York has a maximum rate of 20 per cent on all over $10,000,000. What these levies could total would depend on the location of the Field properties. But even these taxes may have only minor effect on the Field fortune.]

Some estates in America go beyond Field's but they are not personal fortunes. The Rockefeller interests, for example, with their indirect holdings, have been estimated as high as $2,500,000,000. Then there are the Harknesses, with $800,000,000; the Whitneys, with $750,000,000, and Bakers, with $500,000,000 estimated fortunes to mention only a few.

Interests in Chicago

Mr. Field's main interests always have centered in Chicago where most of his money is invested. The fortune was amassed in merchandising and had its roots also in Lake Michigan shore mud on which Chicago's business district stands. So, most of the money is tied up in Chicago land and buildings.

Marshall Field I left a fortune valued at $120,000,000. He disposed of it in a 22-000-word will, so ironclad that it all but straitjacketed the fortune for more than 30 years. Marshall Field, II, had passed on and the beneficiaries were the two grandsons, Marshall, III, then 12 years old, and Henry, 10.

Two trust funds were set up, one for $72,000,000, or three fifths of the estate, for Marshall and $48,000,000, or two fifths, for Henry. In 1917 Henry passed on and his share reverted to Marshall.

The first large enterprise to draw on the fortune, the white-marbled Field Museum of Natural History on the Chicago lake front, which still stands as a monument to the family, was established with an initial donation of $1,000,000 by the elder Field, supplemented by an $8,000,000 grant in the will. Despite the generous endowment, the present Mr. Field has contributed large sums to meet annual deficits.

Slum Clearance

The trustees made widely divergent investments, operating within the limitations of the Illinois trust laws. They sought to improve property under their control and at the suggestion of the present Mr. Field, one of the trustees, they engaged in one of the first large-scale, privately-financed slum clearance and medium-cost housing projects in the world, erecting the Marshall Field Garden Apartments in Chicago in 1928.

Field real estate blossomed further, even during the depression, with the erection of the 44-story Field building in South La Salle Street at a cost of $20,000,000. Other large structures are the 38-story Pittsfield Building, named for Pittsfield, Mass., where the grandfather received his first business training, and the 22-story Conway Building, named for Conway, Mass., near where the elder Field was born on Aug. 18, 1934.

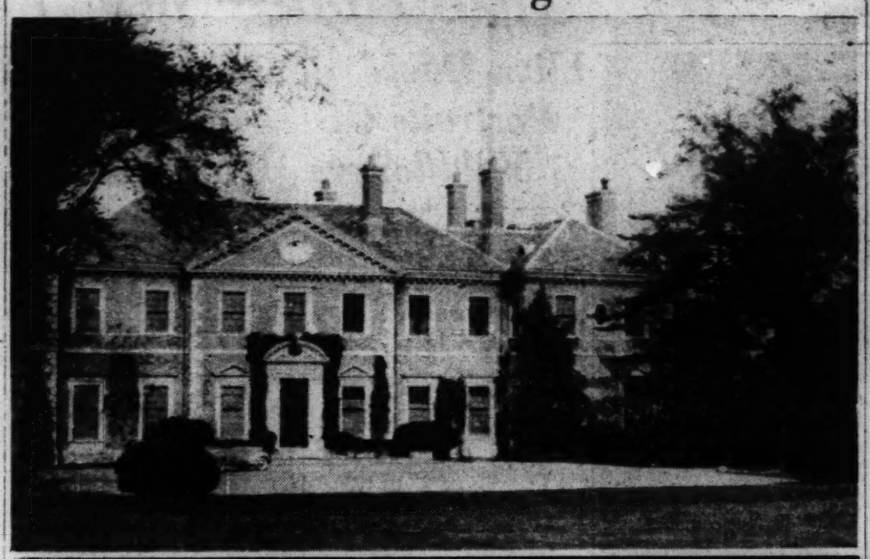
Mr. Field no longer has control of the Chicago department store—cradle of the Field fortune. All but a 10 per cent voting interest was sold by the trustees of the estate in 1917. He is a director of Marshall Field & Co. but takes no part in the management.

Mr. Field established his own investment banking firm of Field, Glore & Co. and in 1921 he moved to New York to open an office of this firm. But in 1935 he retired from the partnership to devote more time to his estate and those interests in which he believed his wealth would be more constructive. Since he gave up this business, he has had little interest in the securities market.

Mr. Field invested heavily and continues to pour money into the pro-New Deal newspaper PM. The paper was started with 17 associates but Mr. Field later bought off the original stockholders.

More recently he founded the Chicago Sun challenging the morning newspaper field in that city and carrying on his support of President Roosevelt which he started on PM.

Field Talks With Refugee Children



Wide World

Caumsett on Long Island Has 10 Miles of Paved Roads

Upper: Shown here is the main house, a 56-room Georgian structure, of Caumsett, the 2,000-acre estate owned by Marshall Field, III, at Lloyds Neck on Long Island. Caumsett, with its 10 miles of paved roads, is the largest estate on Long Island and is said to be worth $15,000,000, with its landscaped gardens, special airplane and boat landings, indoor and outdoor tennis courts, and private guest apartments. It is staffed by 85 employees. Lower: Mr. Field, President of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, shown with a group of refugees.

Bill to Defer Fathers in '43 Appears Lost

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—A quiet move was under way in the Senate today to shelve the Wheeler father draft deferment bill without waiting for the testimony of Bernard M. Baruch, presidential adviser, who recenly surveyed the entire manpower problem.

Though informal and still incomplete, a poll showed a sharp trend away from the proposal which once had the overwhelming approval of the Military Affairs Committe, scheduled to hear Mr. Baruch this afternoon.

By agreeing yesterday to delay debate on the bill until next Tuesday, the Senate apparently spiked any chance for Congressional action, either way, before the Oct. 1 deadline set by the War Manpower Commission for the general induction of fathers.

Senators concerned with the broadest phases of the nation's manpower problem recalled Mr. Baruch's comprehensive report on the West Coast labor situation and looked to him for a thorough discussion of labor policies by war contractors and of ways to step up industrial efficiency.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, author of the bill which would grant pre-Pearl Harbor fathers blanket deferment for the remainder of 1943, was not optimistic that Mr. Baruch's testimony would strengthen his cause.

"Mr. Baruch is an Administration man," Senator Wheeler said. "The Committee so far has seen only one side of the picture."

The House Military Affairs Committee decided yesterday to await Senate developments before acting on a father draft deferment measure sponsored by Chairman May (D) of Kentucky.

Finnish-Americans Turn Against Mannerheim Rule

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 22 (AP)—A declaration of war "against the Nazi-dominated Mannerheim Government" was urged Sept. 18 by the Finnish-American Trade Union Committee.

The Union, claiming to represent more than 300,000 Finnish-American Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor members throughout the United States, made the announcement in a telegram to President Roosevelt.

A "revolt among the people of Finland and other nations against Nazi domination," the Committee said, would "meet with the approval of an overwhelming majority of Americans of Finnish extraction."

Public Works Backlog Is Urged for After War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—Formation now of a backlog of useful public works which could be built after the war without competing with private business for men and materials is urged by Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator.

General Fleming contends that "the history of 25 years ago, and the depression '30's, need not necessarily be repeated."

"This time," he says, "the dangers just ahead are widely recognized, and we know at least some of the things we can do to avert them."

General Fleming recalls that in the fall of 1918 even the few who saw the necessity of preparing for the postwar period thought they could take all the time in the world. He warns against repeating that mistake.

"It is of the utmost importance," he believes, "that plan preparation should be started now, not next spring, not next summer.

"Control over the purse strings would give the Federal Government sufficient power to weld thousands of separate projects into something like an over-all national program. That power could be used to bring about as large a volume of public construction as might be needed at a given time, so that we would not be going full steam ahead in a period when private business can provide all the jobs necessary.

"We would have, in short, a kind of work reservoir and could turn the spigot on and off as need arose without coming into competition with private business for men and materials. Thus the program, if composed of both short-range and long-range projects, could be managed in a way best to supplement the recovery efforts of private business."

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8:30 P. M. (EWT)

NBC STATIONS

Sunday Schools Lauded by Hoover

CHICAGO, Sept. 22 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said that "if more American homes were cognizant of the leading role which the Sunday school, young people's meetings, and similar groups have to our youth, we would not now be confronted with the rising tide of juvenile crime."

In a statement released in Chicago indorsing Religious Education Week, Sept. 26 to Oct. 3, Mr. Hoover urged church organizations to take an active interest in the problems of young people.

The International Council of Religious Education is sponsoring Religious Education Week.

Senate Sees New Resolve As Hot Potato

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Senate leaders caught what they regarded as something in the nature of a hot potato today when the House lobbed over its Fulbright resolution calling for a postwar policy of international collaboration.

Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, ranking Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, told reporters some members held "grave doubts" whether it was advisable to take up the question on the floor at this time.

Republican members generally withheld comment on the resounding 360 to 29 House vote for the resolution of Representative J. W. Fulbright (D) of Arkansas, which some interpreted as a serious blow at isolationism.

Chairman Tom Connally (D) of Texas announced the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on postwar matters would meet tomorrow for the first time since the summer recess.

"Our subcommittee has been considering for months the advisability of bringing out a resolution," Senator George told reporters. "We have been gravely concerned whether the time is ripe to do this in view of the possibility of prolonged and bitter debate. We have had very frequent, earnest discussion of the question of timing."

He pointed out that House rules permitted limitation of debate and refusal of amendments from the floor, a procedure impossible in the Senate.

The House resolution would commit Congress to the setting up of "appropriate international machinery with power adequate to establish and to maintain a just and lasting peace."

Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, termed the House action "glorious" and Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, called for early passage of some resolution without "any more delay."

Nevertheless, the general belief was that the Fulbright resolution would be sent to the same subcommittee that is considering a dozen postwar resolutions, including the much-publicized Ball-Hatch-Burton-Hill proposal to commit the nation to collaboration backed by military force.

Tin Strikers Asked To Go Back by Army

CHICAGO, Sept. 22 (AP)—Army officials of the Sixth Service Command Sept. 21 asked striking employees at the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation's Gary tin mill in Indiana to go back to their jobs first, then settle their grievances. The walkout began early Sept. 20. Company officials said the striking workers had not made a grievance presentation yet, and that in any event no action on such a petition could be taken until the workers returned to their jobs. The United Steelworkers (C. I. O.) planned an early meeting.

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More Coal out of Panther Valley

...but it must Stretch Farther

Mining more coal has become second nature at Panther Valley and old production records have been smashed for five years in a row. Now the first eight months of 1943 have topped them all, with an increase of 37 per cent over the same period of 1942, and of 112 per cent over that of 1938. And in August more coal was mined than in any other month of the Valley's history.

Management and miners at Panther Valley are completely in step with America's speeded production schedule—working more days and longer hours—answering the call for more and more anthracite. But industrial needs have reached a new high and conversions from oil burners have boosted the demand for coal tremendously.

Panther Valley's increased output must be stretched to the limit—to furnish more power for the thousands of mills and factories which added together are the arsenal of democracy—to heat homes, apartment houses, schools and business places where coal was not being used before. With this end in view, the latest Fuel Regulation limits to 90 per cent of last year's purchases the amount of coal which producers may supply to dealers. It provides, further, that producers shall hold their remaining tonnage for official allocation to dealers with a deficiency.

Lehigh Navigation Coal Company Inc., which operates the mines in Panther Valley and markets "Old Company's Lehigh" anthracite, is subject, of course, to the terms of this new Regulation. Its increased production makes it one of the very few anthracite producers in the enviable position where it can supply its own dealers and, at the same time, make up the shortages that would be suffered by hundreds of others.

The Company has for years been engaged in a modernization program, and the start of the war found Panther Valley equipped with up-to-date, highly efficient collieries and breakers. Research, too, has disclosed ways of turning to practical account materials that were formerly discarded as waste. Business management and hard work have combined to make its mines an increasingly important help in the present emergency.

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The Lehigh Navigation Coal Company, Inc., is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. It is one of a closely-integrated system of enterprises, including mines, railroads, manufacturing, distribution and water supply which are conducted under this one centralized direction.

Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company

OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH

Joan Crawford Film Coming—Art Exhibition—New Play About Greece

'Above Suspicion' Scheduled For the State and Orpheum

"Above Suspicion," co-starring Joan Crawford and Fred MacMurray, will head the program at the State and Orpheum beginning Thursday. The story, which is based on a novel by Helen MacInnes, tells about a college professor and his bride who undertake a secret mission in central Europe just before the outbreak of war. Conrad Veidt, Felix Brassart, Basil Rathbone, Reginald Owen, and Sara Haden are among those in the cast.

The companion feature will be "Dangerous Blonde." Edmund Lowe and Evelyn Keyes are costarred, and Allyn Joslin and Anita Louise are in the supporting roles.

★ ★ ★

Lubitsch Film Stays

A second week is scheduled at the Metropolitan for "Heaven Can Wait," new comedy directed by Ernest Lubitsch with a cast that includes Gene Tierney, Don Ameche, and Charles Coburn. The companion feature will continue to be "Bomber's Moon," with George Montgomery and Annabella.

★ ★ ★

'So Proudly We Hail'

A second week is announced at the Paramount and Fenway for "So Proudly We Hail." This is the story of a group of nurses on Bataan and in Corregidor. Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, and Veronica Lake are starred, and Sonny Tufts and George Reeves are featured. Continuing on the same program is "Hoosier Holiday," a musical film featuring Dale Evans, the Hoosier Hot Shots, Music Maids, Emma Dunn, and "Mrs. Uppington."

★ ★ ★

'Mr. Lucky' Continues

A second week is under way at the Keith Memorial for "Mr. Lucky," starring Cary Grant and Laraine Day. The former plays the role of a gambler who hopes to recoup his fortunes through a war relief benefit but who changes his ways before the story concludes. The latter has the part of a war relief volunteer worker. Charles Bickford, Alan Carney and Gladys Cooper are in the cast.

The companion feature is "Yanks Ahoy!" The story takes place largely in a troopship carrying American soldiers to Pacific war areas. Joe Sawyer, Marjorie Woodworth, and William Tracy are in the cast.

★ ★ ★

Louis Armstrong on Stage

At the RKO Boston beginning Thursday, Louis Armstrong and his orchestra will head the stage entertainment. Jimmy Anderson and Ann Baker will be featured. The Mills Brothers will also be on the stage with their orchestra imitations. The film will be "The Sky's the Limit" with Fred Astaire and Joan Leslie.

★ ★ ★

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "Background to Danger," with George Raft and Brenda Marshall, and "Frrst Comes Courage," with Merle Oberon and Brian Aherne. Starting Sunday "The Constant Nymph," with Joan Fontaine and Charles Boyer, will head the program.

★ ★ ★

'Shrine of Victory'

A second week is scheduled at the Fine Arts for "Shrine of Victory," film of Greece, recording the nation's past and its present resistance to the Nazis. The booking will continue through Thursday, Sept. 30.

★ ★ ★

At the Telepix

Bing Crosby and Bob Hope will be seen in the program of short features at the Telepix starting Friday. Other items on the bill will include a film on South American music, another on Dr. Gorgas' campaign against yellow fever, "Sports at St. Mary's College," an animal novelty, Pete Smith specialty, "California, the Story of Oil," and newsreels.

★ ★ ★

'Oklahoma Kid'

Starting Friday, the feature films at the Washington Street Olympia and Scollay will be "The Oklahoma Kid," a reissue of the feature of several years ago, with James Cagney and Humphrey Bogart; and "Someone to Remember," with Mabel Paige and John Craven.

'This Is the Army' Film At Metropolitan Sept. 29

The film version of "This Is the Army" will have a special premiere at the Metropolitan Theater on Sept. 29 at 8:30 p. m. The regular engagement of the film will begin on the following morning. The entire gross proceeds of the first night will go to Army Emergency Relief, and the net profit of the picture goes to the same organization.

In addition to the members of the stage show, which was seen in Boston last year, the cast of the film includes Sergt. Joe Louis, Alan Hale, Ronald Reagan, Kate Smith and Charles Butterworth.

The first ticket for the premiere was sold yesterday to Mayor Tobin by a First Nighter Committee headed by Oliver Wolcott.

Seats for 'Uncle Harry'

Seats go on sale Thursday at the Wilbur box office for the engagement of Eva LeGallienne and Joseph Schildkraut in "Uncle Harry." The engagement is for three weeks only.

Gene Tierney and Ernst Lubitsch

The actress and director rehearsing a scene for "Heaven Can Wait," current film at the Metropolitan.

On the Stage

Gilbert Miller has placed "Outrageous Fortune," the new Rose Franken play, in rehearsal, with Miss Franken directing. The cast includes Elsie Ferguson, Mme. Ouspenskaya, Stella Adler, Frederick Tozere, Margaret Hamilton, Edouard Franz, Adele Longmire, Dean Norton, and Brent Sargent. The play was first announced under the title of "Beyond the Farthest Star." It is to be played in Cleveland starting Oct. 11, and will open on Oct. 28 in New York in a theater to be announced.

★ ★ ★

Howard Lindsay and Dorothy Stickney return to the leading roles of "Life With Father" at the Empire Theater, New York, on Sept. 24. During their vacation Harry Bannister and Edwin Cooper have been substituting for Mr. Lindsay, and Muriel Kirkland for Miss Stickney.

★ ★ ★

A. L. Berman is to present "All for All," Norman Bruce's up-to-date version of Aaron Hoffman's comedy, "Give and Take," Sept. 29 at the Bijou Theater, New York, with Jack Pearl and Harry Green in the leading roles. Also in the cast will be Flora Campbell, Loring Smith, Lyle Bettger, and Wyrley Birch.

★ ★ ★

The revival of "A Connecticut Yankee," Richard Rodgers' new version of his musical comedy, will be presented at the Forrest Theater, Philadelphia, on Oct. 28 for an engagement of two and a half weeks. The New York engagement will begin during the week of Nov. 15 at the Martin Beck Theater.

Ballet Russe in March

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo will give five performances at the Boston Opera House, March 8-11. Items listed as new to Boston are "Etude," based on music of Bach, choregraphy by Bronislava Nijinska and scenery and costumes by André Bilinski; "The Cuckolds' Pilgrimage," one-act ballet to a libretto by Federico Garcia Lorca (killed by the Spanish rebels in 1936), and "The Red Poppy," Soviet ballet, music by Glière, choregraphy by Igor Schwezoff.

Jack Benny, now entertaining service men in North Africa, will return soon to Warner Brothers studio to make a picture called "The Horn Blows at Midnight."

Eliza Davis' Portraits Of Wildflowers

A rare and handsome volume is on exhibition in the library of the Boston Society of Natural History in the New England Museum of Natural History. It is entitled "American Wildflowers," and it consists of colored drawings made by Eliza Davis. The volume was assembled in 1857 and luxuriously bound in tooled leather.

While the name of Eliza Davis is not listed in any index of professional painters, it should be. She had the observation of a naturalist, the patience of a technician, and the imaginative evocativeness of an artist. These are no mere botanical illustrations. They are flower portrayals endowed with grace and loveliness, and comparable to the work of those sensitive miniature painters of flowers of Persia and India.

New Englanders who love the flowers that modestly unfold in field and forest will like this collection. The names, Latin and popular, are inscribed in the author's hand. Severan interleafings bear a happy or personal reflection on a special blossom.

Among specimens represented are hepatica, wild geranium, red lily, hardhack, blue houstania (known as "Innocence"), monkey flower, lady's slipper, columbine, gentian, yellow violet, sanguinaria (Eliza Davis writes about the leaves enclosing and protecting this flower in stormy weather, and exposing it to the "genial influence" of the sunshine), jack-in-the-pulpit, side-saddle flower, rhodara (this specimen was gathered in East Needham), and arbutus (the flower which legend says had never been seen in this land until after the Puritans arrived).

This volume would be classified as domestic art. As years go by and we try to give shape to the hitherto fragmentary history of American art, we find a great deal of talent among unheralded and undocumented Americans. **D. A.**

Goetze Program

Klaus Goetze's program for Sunday afternoon, Oct. 10, in Jordan Hall, includes the Sonata, E flat major, Haydn; 32 Variations on an original theme, Beethoven; "Things lived and dreamed," Josef Suk; Dritte Sonate für Klavier, Hindemith; six Moments Musicaux, Schubert; Scherzo in E flat minor, Op. 4, Brahms.

Conrad Nagel

In "The Skin of Our Teeth," beginning a tour on Monday, Sept. 27, at the Shubert in Boston.

Eva Le Gallienne

In "Uncle Harry," coming Monday to the Wilbur.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7me)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—From A to Z in Novelty.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—Ridin' the Range.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—The Master Singers.
5:30 p. m.—Music.
6:00 p. m.—"Your Ivory Tower."
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—"Caribbean Nights."
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3me), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

3:00 p. m.—Arthur Gaetn. news.
3:15 p. m.—Telegraphic reports, baseball game: Boston Braves at Pittsburgh.
5:30 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; Music Interlude.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Ted Cole and Bobby Norris.
7:30 p. m.—Duke Ellington's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—"Impact"; Leo Cherne.
8:30 p. m.—"Take-A-Card"; Quiz Show.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Soldiers With Wings"; drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hugnes, news.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, songs.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Musical Roundup.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Buddy Franklin's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Duke Ellington's Orchestra.
11:45 p. m.—Mal Hallet's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English.
KGOY, 9.83 meg., 31 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"The War at Sea."
GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.3 m.
Caracas—8:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands; YVSRN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Programs in English.
RKE, 13.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Eyes Front. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Rumba Rhythm. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Freedom Forum. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week"; VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.; VLQ8, 9.68 meg., 41 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Sept. 23
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

'Land of Fame' Makes Its Bow To Broadway

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A melodrama in the heroic mood, paying homage to Greek resistance to the Nazi invasion of 1942, is "Land of Fame," by Albert and Mary Bein, presented Tuesday evening at the Belasco Theater by Mr. Bein and Frederick Fox.

Well-wishers may regret that the writing is not less oratorical; at the same time they will agree that the subject lends itself to many set speeches in praise of a nation that has so often fought for freedom.

The play goes in for direct action toward the end, when men of a small Greek village turn upon the enemy and shoot them down.

Norman Rose was often fiery as the leader of village resistance; and he carried off well the author's ingenious device whereby this patriot instructed his followers how to turn upon their captors by reminding them of one of their legends. Beatrice Straight was applauded for the peasant strength of her village Joan of Arc. Stefan Schnabel conveyed well the ironies of his part as a Nazi who did not believe in Hitler but had gone with the tide to save his skin, only to be shot for quoting in a moment of remorse a Byronic tribute to Greece. Whitford Kane sounded the note of rebellion in the part of a simple artisan of the hills, and Ed. Begley was appropriately harsh and unfeeling as the German General.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Colonial—"Othello," by William Shakespeare. Presented by the Theater Guild. Starring Paul Robeson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Plymouth—"Kiss and Tell," comedy by E. Hugh Herbert. Featuring Violet Heming, Walter Gilbert and Betty Anne Nyman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Wilbur—"The Naked Genius," comedy by Gypsy Rose Lee. Presented by Michael Todd. Featuring Joan Blondell. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)
Shubert—"One Touch of Venus," presented by Cheryl Crawford. Starring Mary Martin, Kenny Baker and John Boles. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Moving to Boston Opera House Sept. 27 for one week.)

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Good Luck Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor, Jess Barker. 2, 5, 8:05. "Coney Island," Betty Grable. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.
Fenway—"So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:30. "Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans. 1:15, 4:40, 8.
Fine Arts—"Shrine of Victory." Continuous 1-11.
Keith Memorial—"Mr. Lucky." Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:50.
Kenmore—"Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour, Robert Preston. 1:20, 4:30, 8.
Majestic—"Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman. 10:30 a. m., 3:07, 7:20. "It Happened One Night," Clark Gable. 12:35, 5:00, 9:27.
Metropolitan—"Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella. 10:19 a. m., 1:34, 4:49, 8:04. "Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. 11:33 a. m., 2:48, 6:03, 9:18.
Modern—"Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:40, 9:30. "Petticoat Larceny," Joan Carroll. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:15.
Orpheum: "Hi Diddle Diddle," Martha Scott, Adolphe Menjou, Pola Negri. 9:30 a. m., 12:46, 4:02, 7:14, 10:30. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Lionel Barrymore, Ruth Hussey. 10:43 a. m., 1:59, 5:11, 8:27.
Paramount—"So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:40, 9:05. "Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:25, 7:50.
RKO-Boston—"Adventures of a Rookie," Alan Carney, Wally Brown. 11:08 a. m., 1:55, 4:45, 7:40, 9:55. Stage Show: 12:35, 3:25, 6:20, 9:10.
Scollay—"Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:48, 9:40. "Man from Music Mountain," Roy Rogers. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.
South Station Theater—"Pacific Island No. 43," "Happy Times and Jolly Moments," "All American Way," "Tommy Tucker and His Music," "Memories of Australia," "Edgar Kennedy Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.
State—"Hi, Diddle Diddle," Martha Scott, Adolphe Menjou, Pola Negri. 11:50 a. m., 3:18, 6:36, 10:40. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Lionel Barrymore, Ruth Hussey. 1:21, 4:49, 8:07.
Telepix—"Australia with Fitzpatrick," "Mack Bennett Bathing Beauties," "The Chicago Crime Laboratory," "Pacific Island No. 43," "Johnny 'Scat' Davis," cartoons and Telepix newsreel digest. Continuous 10:30 a. m. until midnight.
Trans-Lux—"Strange Death of Adolf Hitler," Ludwig Donath, Gale Sondergaard. 10:35 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:35, 7:55, 10:15. "Larceny with Music," Allan Jones. 9:30, 11 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:50, 9:10.
Uptown—"First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon. 1:05, 4:30, 7:55. "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. 2:35, 6, 9:25.
Washington Street Olympia—"Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:35, 6:45, 9:35. "Man from Music Mountain," Roy Rogers. 9:05, 11:58 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — **Capitol**: "The Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "City Without Men," Barbara Stanwyck. "Boston Blackie Goes to Hollywood," Chester Morris. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capital: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. "Good Morning, Judge," Dennis O'Keefe.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "You Can't Take It With You," James Stewart, Jean Arthur. "Joe Smith, American," 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Two Tickets to London," Michele Morgan. "Mr. Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Stage Door Canteen," all star cast. 2, 4:15, 6:25, 8:55.
Coolidge Corner: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten.
Cleveland Circle: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. "The Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler, Ed. Arnold. 2, 8.
Harvard: "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 8.
University: "Ruggles of Red Gap," Charles Laughton, Charles Ruggles. 3, 6:15, 9:35. "Two Faced Woman," Greta Garbo, Melvyn Douglas. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Journey Into Fear," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Del Rio. "Two Weeks to Live," Lum and Abner.
Codman Square: "Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine. "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabelle. 1:30, 7:45.
Franklin: "Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine. "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabelle. 1:30, 8.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Stage Door Canteen," all-star cast. 2:30, 8:05.
Park: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. "Murder in Times Square," Edmund Lowe.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien. 1:30, 8.
Hyde Park: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy, Rise Stevens. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 1:30. Continuous from 7.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine, Charles Boyer. "Report from the Aleutians," 2:15, 7.
MALDEN—Granada: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. 3:05, 8:15, 9:25. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 4:58, 8:08.
Mystic: "What's Buzzin' Cousin," Ann Miller, John Hubbard. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. 3:25, 8:25.
Maplewood: "Night Plane From Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. 3:37, 9:37. "Lady Bodyguard," Ed. Albert, Anne Shirley. 2:22, 8:22.
Orpheum: "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. 2:35, 8:20. "Cowboy in Manhattan," Robert Paige and Frances Langford. 3:50, 9:35.
Strand: "Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine. 3, 9. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick, Joan Carroll. 1:55, 8.
MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Two Tickets to London," Alan Curtis, Michele Morgan. "Leopard Man," Dennis O'Keefe and Margo. Continuous 1-11.
Fellsway: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. "Two Tickets to London," Michele Morgan.
NATICK—Colonial: "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. "Mr. Big," Donald O'Connor.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "Captive Wild Woman," Evelyn Ankers, J. Carradine. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Stage Door Canteen," all star cast. 2, 8.
Strand: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "Pilot Number 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey.
Strand: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. "Corregidor," Otto Kruger, Elissa Landi.
Capitol and Ball Square: "The Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine, Charles Boyer. "Here Comes Kelly," Eddie Quillan.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Ship Ahoy." "The 39 Steps," Robert Donat. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy MacDowall. 2:07, 7:32. "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. 3:35, 8:50.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. "Good Morning, Judge," Dennis O'Keefe. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. "Ghost and Mrs. Muir," Gene Tierney.
Coolidge: "White Savage," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "Mission to Moscow," Jon Hall, Sabu.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Stage Door Canteen." 2, 7:49.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Stage Door Canteen," all star cast. "March of Time's "And Then Japan."
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. "Mr. Big," Donald O'Connor.
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Bataan," Robert Taylor, George Murphy. "Ladies Day," Lupe Velez, Eddie Albert.
WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Lucille Ball, Red Skelton. "Ghosts on the Loose," East Side Kids. 2:30, 7:55.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight: New Monitor International News Program
YANKEE NETWORK STATIONS 6:30 P. M.

590 660 710 770 850 880 950 1030 1150 1260 1510
500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600
WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WCOP WNAC WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; musical program.	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; music	Newscast	"Zip"; military band	News comment	
7:30	Music; news	Musical program	News service	Breakfast Club Box	New England Fellowship:
7:45	News; war summ'ry	Musical program; news	Spike Jones' Orchestra	Musical Clock	religious
8:00	News of the world	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Air Express Music	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; news	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Nancy Lee: Wom's Pgm	News service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; news	Newscast	Studio speaker	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Louise Morgan Int.	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Musical Yesterdays.	Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Musical Yesterdays.	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket.	Lora Lawton: sketch	News commentator	Waltz Time
10:15	American Stories	Women and the War	"The Open Door": sk.	Organ recital	L. Grosman, talk
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Pgm; news	"Helpmate": drama	Yankee House Party: va-	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	"Tops in Bands"	"A Woman of America"	riety show; orchestra	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Road of Life: sketch	J. Thompson; S. Dixon	"Kick-Conga"
11:15	Second Husband: sk	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Vic and Sade: sketch	New England Cupboard	Music for You
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News commentator	"Snoop Village": sketch	"Snoop Joe and Ralph	Organ Melodies
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Uncle Ned's Varieties"	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott: "Food"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Organ music	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills: talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	Our Gal Sunday: sk	Hour: music; speakers.	Marjorie Mills: talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	'Baukhage Talking': news	"You're Telling Us!"	News service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward Mac Hugh, hymns	"You're Telling Us!"	Jack Berch's Orch.	Concert Melodies
1:30	B. Flynn, news	'Good Food Buys'; music	"Mary Foster": sketch	Musical Roundup	Curtain Time; Theo
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Pgm.; news	News service	Cedric Foster, news	Carreiro, songs
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Seth's Village Canteen.	"The Guiding Light": sk.	News; Musical Rounup	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	First game of double-	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30	"We Love & Learn"	Ladies, Be Seated: quiz.	'Light of the World': sk.	header: Bos. Red Sox-	Novelty Musicals
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Ladies, Be Seated: quiz.	Hymn recital	Cleveland Indians	News service
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Bos. Red Sox-Cleveland	Waltzing With You
3:15	News service	News; Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Indians	Waltzing With You
3:30	American Legion	Studio Orch.; talks	'Pepper Young's Family'	Baseball Interviews	Gene Autry, Cowboy
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Studio Orch.; talks	"Right to Happiness"	Second game: Red Sox-	Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Cleveland Indians	Kay Kyser's Orch.
4:15	Reporter: news	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Second game: Red Sox-	Cab Calloway's Orch.
4:30	Women on Home Fr't	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Cleveland Indians	Dick Jurgens' Orch.
4:45	Bond Day Interviews	Musical Poll of Hits	"Young Widder Brown"	Second game: Red Sox-	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Cleveland Indians	Frankie Masters' Orch.
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Red Sox-Cleve. Indians.	Irish songs
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Sports Matinee	Irish songs
5:45	American Women	Music; "Chisholm Trail"	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; news	Terry and the Pirates	News; sports reporter	News service	Sports comments
6:15	News; News anal'sis	Newscast	Studio Speaker	Sports; Music	Light classics; music
6:30	"Musically Yours"	Interview With a Wac	Music for Moderns, songs	Monitor World News	Sports; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sports; music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orch.	R. Salinger, news; Taxes
7:30	"Easy Aces," comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Fred Brady, comedian;	Concert Album	Religious program;
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	Norman Cloutier's Music	Lu Lubin; Joe Di Rita	Fred Lang, news	speakers
8:00	Mary Astor; Mischa	Earl Godwin, news	Fanny Brice; Frank Mor-	Treasury Star Parade	Studio speaker
8:15	Auer; C. Ruggles	"Lum 'n' Abner"	gan; Hanley Stafford	Monitor News Program	"Showtime" Orchestra.
8:30	Death Valley Days.	America's Town Meeting:	"The Aldrich Family,"	'Human Adventure': dr.	Royal Light Quartette
8:45	Death Valley; news	"Can We Take Freedom	starring Dickie Jones	'Human Adventure': dr.	Irish music
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	to the Rest of the	Music Hall: Bing Crosby	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Proke-
9:15	teur program	World?"	& Co.; George Murphy,	News service	fieff's "Lieutenant Kije
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Bobby Sherwood's Or.;	Jean Davis; Jack Haley;	"U Tell 'Em Club"; Tom	Suite
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Gen. G. Marshall; Songs	or.; Joe E. Brown	Slater, m. c.; guests	Classical Album
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Gary Moore; Jimmy Du-	Raymond Clapper, news	News service
10:15	"The First Line"	Waltztime	rante; Cugat's Orch.	Biographical Sketches	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	Hawaii Calls	Symphonette, with M.	'March of Time': drama;	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	Piastro, cond.	music; guest speakers	Musical Roundup	Bob Chester's Orch.
11:00	News; news analysis	News	News; "War Heroes"	News service	Russ Morgan's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; music	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, talk	Ran Wilde's Orch.	Will Bradley's Orch.
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	'Words at War': drama-	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Music	Les Brown's Orch.; news	tized war books	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	Day's End; news

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
Back the Attack—Buy War Bonds
30c till 1 p. m.
Doors Open • Orpheum 9:15 A. M. • State 11:15 A. M.
"Screwiest, Wackiest, Zaniest Picture Ever Made"
Adolphe MENJOU • Martha SCOTT
Hi Diddle Diddle
POLA NEGRI • DENNIS O'KEEFE • BILLIE BURKE
plus
"TENNESSEE JOHNSON"
VAN HEFLIN • LIONEL BARRYMORE • RUTH HUSSEY
Take the "El" to Loew's

KEITH MEMORIAL
Second Week
CARY GRANT in "MR. LUCKY"
with Laraine Day
Co-Hit: "Yanks Ahoy!" Wm. Tracy
BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS IN OUR LOBBY

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Gene TIERNEY • Don AMECHE • Charles COBURN
"Heaven Can Wait"
Plus "Bomber's Moon"

PARAMOUNT • FENWAY
NOW
Claudette COLBERT • Paulette GODDARD • Veronica LAKE
"SO PROUDLY WE HAIL"
Plus "HOOSIER HOLIDAY"

SOUTH STATION
PACIFIC ISLE #43
SPORTS • COMEDY • TRAVEL
PASSING PARADE • OIL FOR ALLADIN'S LAMP

UPTOWN
HUNT. & MASS. AVE.
Very Popular Prices
Betty Grable • C. Montgomery
"CONEY ISLAND"
Brian Aherne • Merle Oberon
"FIRST COMES COURAGE"

MALDEN, MASS.
MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
Sept. 22 to Sept. 29, Cont. 1:30 to 11 p. m.
"PRESENTING LILY MARS"
Judy Garland—Van Heflin
"PILOT NUMBER 5"
Franchot Tone—Marsha Hunt

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
24 FRIDAYS AT 2:30
24 SATURDAYS at 8:15
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor
6 MONDAYS AT 8:15
6 TUESDAYS AT 3:00
Tickets at Box Office

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL—Tonight 8:30
THE THEATRE GUILD presents
PAUL ROBESON
in the Margaret Webster Production of
OTHELLO
by William Shakespeare
Jose

Massachusetts Called to Up Its Bond Drive

Massachusetts citizens must step up their purchase of War Bonds if the Bay State is to meet its quota of $783,000,000 before the closing date of Sept. 30, Jack Sullivan of the War Finance Committee said today.

Latest figures disclosed that Massachusetts fell behind in its daily sales yesterday to the amount of $15,000,000. The daily average must be $35,000,000 of bonds sold, he pointed out, adding that yesterday Bay States only purchased $20,000,000 in bonds.

The total figure up to the close of business last night was $524,800,000, or 67 per cent of the goal of $783,000,000.

The Governor's Executive Council today approved purchase by the State of $250,000 in war bonds. The bonds are to be purchased by State Treasurer Francis X. Hurley. Of this amount $100,000 will go into the State employees' annuity fund and $150,000 into the State teachers' annuity fund.

Setting the pace for Massachusetts is Mrs. Annie B. Jordan of Jamaica Plain. Eight of this widow's 13 children are buying bonds as members of the armed services. The others are helping the Third War Loan at home.

Edward is the oldest son in the services. He is an Army sergeant at Camp Edwards. Bernard is a Navy Seabee situated in Rhode Island. Gerald also is a Seabee and is based in North Carolina, while Marine Pfc. Joseph is serving in the Southwest Pacific.

Son Robert is a private, first class, in the Army Air Forces and is stationed in Wisconsin. At sea are George, Navy gunner, and John, a Navy radioman.

The civilian brothers, and one sister, include Francis in the Coast Guard Auxiliary; Henry, a member of the State Guard, and Philip who does his part as a blood donor.

The Treasury Department in Washington announced that the nation's total sales amounted to $11,170,000,000. The Department reported, however, that the sales for the thirteenth day of the drive had slipped to $425,000,000 and urged more buying during the remaining days.

Next Thursday the American Jewish Congress Women's Group will sponsor Carol Bruce, Hollywood star, at the Copley-Plaza in a drive for the sale of War Bonds. The organization has set for itself the quota of $300,000 in bonds which is the cost of a bomber to bear the name of the "Women's Division of the Congress," and which is to be formally dedicated at the luncheon scheduled for Thursday, Nov. 4, at the Copley-Plaza.

Melrose Pigeon Show

A lawn show, sponsored by the Victory Pigeon Club of Melrose, will be held on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 26, at the home of the Club's Secretary, James J. Lowe. A prominent fancier will judge the birds. War stamps will be given as prizes. An entry fee of 25 cents will be charged contestants.

The Care and Conditioning of TREES has been our work for 47 years

Trees ask so little yet they give so much. The "little" that they ask is "understanding care"

THE FROST and HIGGINS CO.
20 MILL ST. Ari. 1410 ARLINGTON

Backing the Attack

Fay

War Bond Chief Makes Big Sale

Albert P. Evarts, Chairman of the War Finance Committee of Massachusetts (center), acts as salesman in the purchase of $1,050,000 in War Bonds by Loew's Theaters and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures through Maurice Wolfe, MGM division manager (left) and Charles Kurtzman, division manager for Loew's Theaters (right).

Guard to 'Repel' Paratroops On Common in Recruit Drive

War Activities in New England

Harassing and delaying of "enemy" paratroopers "landing" on Boston Common will be simulated late tomorrow afternoon by members of the Massachusetts State Guard as a feature of their week-long recruiting drive.

With the public invited to witness the spectacle beginning at 5:30 p. m., a public-address system is being rigged to give a running account of the Third Motor Squadron as it emplaces road blocks and advances under a smoke screen to fire (with blanks) at the interlopers.

Recruiting must be stepped up if the goal of 5,000 is to be reached by the end of the week, it was announced at State headquarters today. By yesterday 1,500 had been signed up, but enlistments began to fall off, it was disclosed.

Seriousness of the Guard's assignment, emphasizing the need for mature men, was illustrated last night at the First Corps Cadet Armory, Columbus Avenue and Arlington Street, where the Guard's First Motor Squadroon held "open house" to exhibit its activities.

Although there is no shortage of pre-draft men of 17, who are signing up, older men must awaken to their civic responsibility to make the Guard efficient, officers pointed out.

As State Guard Week continued, last night's events publicizing the Guard as well as training the Guardsmen included traffic control at four downtown intersections, under the tutelage of regular Boston police. Helmeted with the World War I models of battle gear and slung with shotguns, the uniformed Guardsmen used the evening's motorists in practicing for emergency duty.

Waves Ebb

Because of an increasing need for male storekeepers in the Navy, the Waves' school for storekeepers will move from the good ship Hotel Victoria on Oct. 5, to make way for 700 enlisted men.

Since early this year, hundreds of women reservists have been billeted at the Victoria while studying at Bryant & Stratton School. The third and final class, numbering 200, will graduate from the school on the closing date.

Already 175 men are undergoing storekeeper instruction at Burdette College; until the Waves move out of the Victoria, the men will remain housed at the Fargo Receiving Station on Summer Street. Approximately 80 women will not complete their training to become petty-officer storekeepers, third class, until Nov. 10. After Oct. 5, they will be housed and fed at another Boston hotel.

With the closing of the Wave school here, women storekeepers will be trained at State Teachers College, Milledgeville, Ga., and the University of Indiana, at Bloomington.

Wave officers currently on duty at the Victoria will be assigned to women's activities elsewhere.

'E' Awards

New England concerns have accounted for at least 14.5 per cent of the 1,598 Army-Navy "E" awards for war production made during the first year of the joint program, ending Aug. 10, it was announced today by Theodore H. Beard, chairman of the New England Council's Industrial Committee.

Praising New England's craftsmanship, Mr. Beard, who is Vice-President of the Dictaphone Corporation of Bridgeport, pointed out that "our percentage of 'E' awards is considerably higher than New England's percentage of the country's war production contracts, which amount to only 9.8 per cent of the national total."

Auto Insurance Rebate Is Unlikely

Despite the sharp curtailment of pleasure automobile driving for several months, slight possibility exists that "A" book motorists will receive a rebate on their 1943 compulsory insurance rates, it was learned today as the State Department of Insurance continued work on a tentative schedule for the coming year.

Officials of the Department haven't the slightest idea at this date, it was said, as to what the 1944 rates will be or the date they will be made public. Last year's tentative schedule was issued in October, but the final rates were not promulgated until Dec. 22. "A" book motorists this year—1943—received a rebate of 30 per cent on their 1942 rates.

Factors in determining the 1944 rate structure include the possibility of another pleasure-driving ban as well as a greatly decreased number of automobile accidents and a falling off of revenue from the gasoline tax.

REMEMBER? TEMPERATURE AT 6 BELOW
Oil Shortage Causes Suffering in Coldest Night in Ten Years

KEEP WARM THIS WINTER

Now, you can have the heater you want. If you need extra heat this winter, you can have a Glenwood — the ideal coal-burning heater for homes hit by the fuel oil shortage.

You get plenty of heat for three or four rooms with this powerful circulating heater. And with a moderate amount of fuel, too!

It's good-looking in any living room. Handsome design; finished in attractive, easy-to-clean, brown enamel.

Glenwood quality throughout. It's the same heavy, durable construction of pre-war days.

Don't wait any longer. Make sure, now, that you won't shiver this winter. Order yours today!

MODEL 5000 (Illustrated) Burns Coal
MODEL 121 Burns Wood

See YOUR DEALER NOW
or write...
Glenwood Range Co.
Taunton, Mass.

BACK THE ATTACK—WITH WAR BONDS

Glenwood CABINET HEATERS For COAL and WOOD

School Action Is Deferred On Fingerprints

A final decision on the fingerprinting of Boston's school children has been deferred until next week. The School Committee plans to meet meanwhile with law-enforcement authorities to determine the feasibility of obtaining the fingerprints of 100,000 pupils on a voluntary basis.

The Board of Superintendents, who were prepared at yesterday's Committee meeting to formally oppose the proposal, agreed to withhold its opposition pending conferences of school officials with Dr. William J. Brickley, Suffolk County Medical Examiner, and Deputy Supt. James R. Clafin of the Police Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

Superintendent Arthur L. Gould told Committee members, however, that the Board considered it inadvisable for the School Committee to impose its will upon pupils' parents, several of whom, he said, had expressed their dissatisfaction with the fingerprinting scheme within the past week. Assuming the proposal were a good one, he said, the Board felt it should be financed and handled by some agency other than the schools.

Fingerprinting had been suggested as a means of checking juvenile delinquents and a way of identification in the event of an emergency, but Dr. Patrick J. Foley, a Committee member opposing the scheme, said it would result in singling out the "unfit." Another of his objections was the excessive cost factor, he said.

The Committee also postponed filling the $6,000-a-year post of supervisor of cafeterias after announcing that a contract to operate lunchrooms in 16 school buildings had been signed by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. The department is operating cafeterias in 20 of the schools.

Prices which non-residents have to pay to send their children to Boston schools were fixed by the Committee last night. They are:

Latin and high school, $196; intermediate school, $144; elementary school, $125; kindergarten, $85; speech improvement, 13 cents an hour; Boston Clerical School, $320; day school for immigrants, 88 cents an hour; evening high school, $36 a term, and evening elementary school, $48 a term.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red Stamps, "X," "Y," and "Z" in War Ration Book No. 2 valid; expire Oct. 2.

Today—Brown stamps "A" and "B" of War Ration Book No. 3 now valid, expiring Oct. 2.

Sept. 26—Brown "C" stamps become valid; Oct. 3—Brown "D" stamps become valid; Oct. 10—Brown "E" stamps become valid; Oct. 17; Brown "F" stamps become valid. All expire on Oct. 30. Both brown and red stamps will be usable between Sept. 12 when the first series of brown stamps became valid and Oct. 2 when the final sets of red stamps expire.

Sugar—Stamp No. 14 in War Ration Book 1 is now good for five pounds of sugar through Oct. 31. Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, expire Oct. 31.

Canned Goods — Today — Blue stamps, "U," "V," and "W," now valid; expire Oct. 20.

Gasoline—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each, but expiration dates vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons are good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Oct 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Karl Adams

Karl Adams, who passed on here yesterday, served for many years as President of the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad —the Narrow Gauge—and as Assistant Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston.

After Mr. Adams was graduated from Harvard Unrversity in 1898 and Harvard Law School in 1901, he was associated in law practice with his father for several years. In 1908 he became Assistant Corporation Counsel, serving until 1920 when he resigned to become President of the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad. He had been Vice-President of the road for 17 years and Treasurer for three.

Catchings Chief Speaker

Wadville Catchings, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company, will be the principal speaker at the opening meeting of the Boston Chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants. The meeting will be held at the Vendome Hotel tonight at 7 o'clock. His subject will be "Free Enterprise and Jobs for All in Postwar Period."

Start Those Packages Now!

United States Army Signal Corps

Act Today on Overseas Shipments, Say These Women

To make sure that packages arrive by Dec. 25, relatives and friends of service personnel who are stationed throughout the world have been urged to dispatch their gifts immediately. At Camp Edwards, Pfc. Carydel Crisman of Havre, Mont., gets her package weighed by Mrs. Paul Senno of Hyannis, post office clerk, whose husband is stationed in New Guinea.

Boston City Hall Officials To Learn How to Train Help

City Department heads will go to school in the near future to keep municipal business going in face of an anticipated manpower shortage. Several hundred City employees are expected to leave soon for the armed services or essential employment in defense industries, it was disclosed today.

Mayor Tobin, after informing administration officials that the 1,183 men on the municipal pay roll in the 18-to-38 age group face possible conscription, urged the department heads to take training courses that would prepare them to increase the efficiency of their draft-exempt personnel.

Appearing today, at the Mayor's suggestion, at a meeting of Department heads at City Hall, members of the State Department of Education outlined three short courses in teaching executives to train new employees for skilled labor as quickly as possible. In addition, such courses would enable them to prepare existing employees for more responsible and extensive duties.

Examination of municipal records discloses, Mayor Tobin said, that of the 13,000 City employees exclusive of the School Department 918 are married men with children who, until now, have been deferred, and 130 are married but childless.

M. Norcross Stratton, Director of the Division of Vocational Education of the State Department, told the City executives, who met in the Council Chamber, that these courses had been given for some time in industrial concerns where they met with great success. He felt they could be adapted readily to municipal employees.

An example of the acceleration in training which occurs following this kind of "indoctrination" cited by Thomas L. Flynn, of this Division, was the case of a North Adams factory that reduced its training period for new men from eight weeks to one week.

A Committee of those Department heads who would be most affected by the impending shortage of manpower was named by the Mayor to confer with Mr. Stratton to map out the precise course which will meet the needs soon to appear at City Hall. The Committee includes: George G. Hyland, Commissioner of Public Works; Merritt Thompson, City Collector; William G. O'Hare, Executive Director of the Public Welfare Department; Dr. James W. Manary, Superintendent of the Boston City Hospital, and Fire Commissioner William A. Reilly.

N. H. Announces Its Second Cut In State's Unemployment Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 22—New reductions in taxes for unemployment insurance, the second in the year, have been given New Hampshire employers with good employment records. This is the only State which makes such additional tax cuts possible.

The decreases were granted by the State Unemployment Compensation Division on the basis of merit or experience rating. If an employer can show that he has kept the same employees continuously employed for a certain period, the State tax of 2.7 per cent on his pay roll is reduced. The original cut on this basis will total $800,000 for 1943.

Second Slice

While many states have adopted the merit rating plan to reward the employer who makes work steady for his employees, New Hampshire is unique in providing opportunity for an extra cut.

The second slice which was recently taken off the tax for unemployment insurance amounts to .2 of 1 per cent on the pay roll. What it will total for the year has not yet been estimated. It will mean savings of from 8 to 20 per cent on the tax for the last six months of this year.

About half the employers of the state covered by the law have been able to show an employment record which warranted both reductions. The balance, either because of their employment being essential or for other reasons, did not find it possible to keep the same people continuously at work long enough to obtain any decrease, and are still paying the full state tax of 2.7 per cent. All covered employers without exception have to pay the federal tax of .3 per cent.

In Two Forms

"The 1939 New Hampshire Legislature incorporated in the New Hampshire unemployment compensation law an amendment which provides that the Commissioner of Labor may, at his discretion, increase merit rating reductions so that employers' contribution rates will for some periods be lower than the reduced rates provided for in the mandatory merit rating provisions of the Act," Richard S. Rolfe, Executive Director of the Unemployment Compensation Division, explained.

"These additional reductions are available to those employers only who qualify for the mandatory reductions and may take the form of either a flat reduction for all such employers or reductions graduated as the Commissioner sees fit.

"They can be made either as of January first or July first of any year and extend over a six months' period.

"The purpose of the provision was to enable the Commissioner to increase the reduction passed along to employers with good employment records whenever the fund became large enough to wararnt it and, on the other hand, to enable him to withdraw the increase whenever its continuance seemed likely to endanger the solvency of the fund.

"So far as I know, there is no comparable provision in the law of any other State."

...and lots of people do—everywhere... but we must wait till the war is won.

Boston Edison Company says ... save up *now* for the day when you can buy the electric labor-saving devices you want, by buying MORE WAR BONDS NOW!

Boston Edison Company

FOOTPRINTS OF PRUDENT PURCHASERS OF INSURANCE

LEAD TO THIS OFFICE

Follow them, for here is advice and counsel of the better kind, here is cordiality, courtesy, and prompt assistance. Here, in fact, is insurance service that completely satisfies. Won't you try it?

OBRION, RUSSELL & COMPANY
108 WATER STREET, BOSTON
Insurance of every description

Club Women!
Housewives!—Teachers!
Students over 16! Come to

RAYTHEON NEWTON

CHOOSE YOUR OWN 4-or 5-HOUR SHIFT

Work 5 or 6 days a week—work any hours you can—you'll love the work, learn important new activities, help the war effort, and GET GOOD PAY WHILE DOING IT! Teachers and students are coming in after school. Club women are coming evenings. Housewives arrive during the day—and get home in time to cook supper for the family. Few war industries offer such adaptable time arrangements—come along with a grand crowd today! *(Of course, there's always the full-time shifts for those who can give us 48 hours!)*

CALL IN PERSON AT RAYTHEON OR WRITE FOR APPLICATION BLANK AND DESCRIPTIVE FOLDER

55 Chapel St., Newton, Mass.

How to Get to RAYTHEON

From NEWTON CORNER take Bemis Bus. It goes right past our door. From WATERTOWN SQUARE take Needham Bus, ride about 4 or 5 min. Get off at Chapel Street.

SPECIAL BUSSES
From Pinehurst, Burlington, Woburn, Lexington, Roxbury and Dorchester.

ARMY E NAVY

Here's Your Car Fare!

Clip this coupon and bring it along. We'll refund round trip carfare spent in coming for the interview if within a 10-mile radius of Newton.

Russian Soldiers Pushing West Come Within Sight of Domes of Kiev

Continued from Page 1

armies steadily pressing outward from the Salerno bridgehead.

The great metropolis of nearly a million persons in Southern Italy was described officially as overhung with smoke.

A military spokesman said the enemy was establishing a strong defense line on the approaches to Naples from the south and east, but the extent of their demolitions in and near the city appeared evidence that the Germans hoped to hold back Allied attacks toward the city from the Salerno area.

The Fifth Army, meanwhile fought its way steadily east and northeast from Salerno with American troops capturing the towns of Campagna and Montecorvino-Rovella while the British chased fleeing Germans from the town of San Cipriano.

On Corsica, French soldiers and native patrols pursued a German garrison estimated at 12,000 men toward the eastern shores while American Liberator bombers blasted at the principal avenue of German evacuation from the island—the Corsican harbor of Bastia and the Italian port of Leghorn.

The military spokesman said he had "nothing to add" to Winston Churchill's statement that American troops had landed on Sardinia, but the belief prevailed here that whatever units were sent to that island intended only to co-operate with an Italian division which already at Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio's command took control and compelled the Germans to flee.

Slavs Save 100,000 From Nazi Serfdom

Recorded by CBS

New York, Sept. 22

Moscow reported this morning that 100,000 Soviet citizens who were to be deported for slave labor to Germany have been liberated by the advancing Russian forces in the Bryansk-Chernigov area, the London Radio reported.

British Army Takes Potenza

Another menace to the Germans on the Italian mainland, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army, drove northward and inland and occupied the key highway and rail center of Potenza.

Occupation of Potenza, which is a junction point of five main roads, gave the Allies control of the entire inland highway and rail systems south of a line extending eastward from Salerno.

Front-line reports told how Fifth Army troops, steadily beating a path through the rugged mountain barrier north and northeast of Salerno, were encountering fierce enemy artillery and mortar fire.

To the east of Salerno, however, Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's victorious troops met only small enemy rearguard detachments and the Germans there appeared depending primarily upon extensive mining and demolitions to hinder the American advance and to give their own troops the opportunity to withdraw.

British forces which formed General Clark's left flank in the original Salerno beachhead are now on the west end of the Allied line as the Fifth Army swings northward in a pivot action. These troops and the Americans on their left found portions of the Salerno plain littered with the battered remnants of German tanks, guns and trucks, and other equipment.

Many Non-German Prisoners Taken

Many prisoners taken in attacks which already have wiped out the last vestige of German lines to the east of the original beachhead were found to be non-German even though from enemy combat units. Ordinarily in the past, even in Tunisia, Poles, Czechs and other non-German Europeans who had been impressed into Hitler's armies were relegated to noncombat roles and the military spokesman drew the only possible inference: "It would appear to indicate a serious German manpower shortage."

The spokesman reported fighting particularly stubborn in the hill areas north and northeast of Salerno in terrain which gave the enemy strong defensive advantages. At some points, he declared, all equipment for Allied troops must be manhandled up steep sides of mountains and through gorges because even tracked vehicles are unable to travel terrain "more difficult than anything we encountered in Tunisia or Sicily."

Control of this mountain barrier would give General Clark positions looking down on the broad lowlands leading directly into Naples. The German demolitions showed the Germans were well aware of the fact.

Indications that the Germans found themselves unable to withdraw all their forces from danger spots in Southern Italy came with the announcement that small British patrols pushing northward in the vicinity of Taranto killed 50 Germans, destroyed three armored cars, and took a number of prisoners in sharp engagements.

The capture of Potenza brought to light one of the Italian campaign's boldest exploits by a small British patrol which stowed away on an Italian train and rode it northward to the very outskirts of that rail and road junction while it still was in enemy hands.

The patrol hid in the hills directly overlooking the town and stayed there three or four days, sending back what the military spokesman called "very valuable information of every German activity in and around Poenza, all of which was instrumental in our capture of the town."

By a Staff Artist

Two Allied Armies Advance in Italy

Arrows indicate the main points of advance in Italy of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's forces on the east and Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's in the center.

Yugoslavs Reported To Have Taken Isles

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 22

A Yugoslav with Partisan connections in the homeland said that guerrillas were reported to have captured the islands of Rab and Korcula, off the Dalmatian coast, freeing 5,000 political prisoners found on Rab.

Gorica and Bistrica, in Italian territory just across the Yugoslavian border, also have been captured by guerrillas, and Zabjlak, in Montenegro, has been taken, these advices said.

Russia:

Nazis Have Backs At Dnieper River

German divisions withdrew to their alleged eastern defense wall on the Dnieper River as the Red Army scored new advances along the whole length of a 750-mile front.

Moscow asserts that the Nazis, weakened by incessant hammer blows of Russian artillery, tanks, infantry, and planes, were being broken up into isolated units.

The last formidable barrier before the Dnieper on the central front was battered down Sept. 21 when a Soviet drive forced its way across the Desna River line between Bryansk and Kiev. With the capture of Chernigov, most important German base on the lower reaches of this river, the way was open for Red Army forces to strike directly at Kiev and Gomel. The latter, 80 miles northwest of Chernigov, is the gateway to White Russia.

At Chernigov, the Russians were 30 miles from the Dnieper, 25 miles from the southern border of White Russia while the old Polish border was less than 160 miles to the west. Stalingrad, high-water mark of the German advance, is more than 600 miles southeast of Chernigov.

Another thousand-odd towns and villages were liberated by Russian advances Sept. 21, while upwards of 7,000 Nazi troops were slain and many more captured, the Russian communiqué said. Soviet guns destroyed 80 enemy tanks and 34 more were listed in the enormous quantities of war equipment said to have been left by the Germans in their precipitous retreat.

In addition, the Soviet Air Force, credited with 63 Nazi planes destroyed over the front on Sept. 21, blasted concentrations of railway trains at Gomel, Vitebsk and Dzhankoi on the central front, setting many afire.

In their drive to push the invaders from Russian soil, Red Army spearheads were within 18 miles of Smolensk, which was slowly being flanked on the north and south.

Kiev Menaced From Three Sides

Kiev, great German bastion on the central sector of the long front, was menaced by Soviet thrusts from three directions.

In the south, Red artillery was shelling Melitopol, on the Crimean railway, from emplacements three miles away. Front dispatches said that on the lower stretches of the Dnieper, Cossack patrols were so close at some points that they were breaking through at night to water their horses in the river.

Capture of Melitopol would cut the only overland avenue of reinforcement, supply, or escape of the German garrisons in the Crimea.

Russian columns striking toward Dniepropetrovsk, Ukrainian power city on the Dnieper, had captured the railway junction of Sinenlikovo, 25 miles to the east and another spearhead had gained 15 miles in a drive down from the northeast.

Zaporozhe, important railway city on the great bend of the Dnieper between Melitopol and Dniepropetrovsk, was menaced by a Soviet column which had cut the Crimean railway just a few miles to the south.

Dodecanese:

Three Isles Seized By British Forces

The Allies announced that British forces had taken over the islands of Cos, Leros, and Samos, thereby breaking open the "iron ring" of defenses which Hitler had erected to seal off the Aegean Sea and the Greek mainland from attack.

The announcement of occupation of Cos and Leros in the Italian Dodecanese and the Greek island of Samos gave no details, but it was stated that Royal Air Force fighter planes already were operating from Cos.

All these islands were manned by Italians, who were said to be co-operating with the British. There were no Germans on any of the three.

All three islands are valuable strategically. Possession of Cos gives the Allies airfields in the center of the Dodecanese only 50 miles northwest of German-occupied Rhodes and 120 miles northeast of Crete. From there, Allied planes can strike deeper into the Germans' Aegean stronghold.

Leros, just to the north and known as the "Malta of the Dodecanese," gives the Allies an important naval base for light craft. The chief Italian naval base in the Dodecanese, Leros was extremely well fortified over a period of years and is honeycombed with ammunition dumps.

All three islands, Cos, Leros, and Samos are within sight of the Turkish shore.

South Pacific:

Australian Troops Occupy Kaiapit

Only two days after the fall of Lae, New Guinea, air-borne troops of Gen. Douglas MacArthur seized a village 60 miles to the northwest while waves of American bombers wrecked airdromes, bridges, and roads along a path of future conquest for 350 miles north.

The seizure of Kaiapit by transport-flown Australians Sept. 18, following quickly the overrunning of Lae on Sept. 16, was disclosed in a communiqué.

This new stroke, which the Japanese tried in vain to erase by counterattacks, and the latest air strikes with 97 tons of bombs and 120,000 rounds of ammunition all the way from south of Madang up to Wewak, clearly indicated the determination of General MacArthur that his victories at Lae and Salamaua shall yield quick dividends.

The Japanese Air Force, obviously concerned by the upsurge of General MacArthur on the New Guinea ground front and the hammering dealt by Admiral William F. Halsey's growing air might in the Solomons, struck back on both arms of the 750-mile battle arc.

Captured Kaiapit is inland on the Huon Peninsula behind the Markham Valley positions which air-borne troops seized Sept. 5 to set in motion a pincers movement which swallowed Lae in less than two weeks.

Australians who were landed on a grassy field at Kaiapit have driven Japanese out of that immediate area.

Near New Georgia, the Japanese are manifesting alarm over the threat posed by American attempts to completely occupy Arundel Island within artillery range of the enemy's Vila garrison on Kolombangara.

Under cover of darkness, the Japanese sent reinforcements in barges across narrow Blackett Strait, but most of them were driven off by American gunfire. Enemy troops on Arundel's northern tip battled tenaciously in behalf of Vila, whose garrison's supply line has been rendered precarious by American occupation of Vella Lavella above Kolombangara.

By a Staff Artist

Allied Air Base in Aegean

Continent:

Allied Airmen Cross Channel

Two big formations of Allied planes roared out over the Strait of Dover to attack objectives on the Continent in a continuation of the daylight air offensive.

The last large-scale raids were Sept. 16. American Marauders have borne the brunt of the aerial warfare of the last three days out of four, raining destruction on German air bases.

German air raiders scattered a few bombs over East Anglia and Southeast England on the night of Sept. 21, causing some damage and casualties, the British Ministry of Home Security announced, but the raids were not on a large scale.

German Prisoner of War Recaptured in Arkansas

CHARLESTON, Ark., Sept. 22 (AP) —Recognized as he knelt in prayer in a Roman Catholic church here Sept. 17, Michael Huebinger, escaped German prisoner of war, was recaptured and returned to the Camp Chaffee, Ark., internment camp, the Public Relations Office announced.

Two garagemen, Lewis Classen and Claude Muzzey, observed the former Reichswehr private in church, remembered newspaper descriptions of him and made the capture, then presented the prisoner to a startled sentry. Huebinger escaped early Thursday or late Wednesday.

New York Still Leads

New York has been the most populous State since 1820.

Veil on Strange Hess Flight Lifted in Commons by Eden

Continued from Page 1

est course was to make an immediate peace.

Herr Hess stressed Germany's power in the air and in U-boats and averred that Britain would be beaten by a blockade at least within two or three years. He expressed horror at a prolongation of the struggle.

He gave his "word of honor" that Hitler never intended to wreck the British Empire or dominate the world.

Herr Hess' "peace plan" was this:

Hess' Peace Plan

1. Germany should be given a free hand in Europe.
2. England should have a free hand in the British Empire except that former German colonies should be returned to Germany.
3. Russia should be included in Asia, but Germany had certain demands to make on Russia which would have to be satisfied either by negotiation or by war. There was no truth in rumors that Hitler planned an early attack on Russia. (Germany attacked the following month, in June.)
4. That the British should evacuate Iraq.
5. A peace agreement would have to contain a provision for reciprocal indemnification of British and German nationals whose property was destroyed by war.
6. Hitler would not negotiate peace with Churchill and his colleagues, who he said planned war since 1936, but only with a new British government.

Herr Hess emphasized that Hitler wanted a permanent understanding with Britain on the basis that it retain the Empire intact. He pictured his flight as intended to give Britain a chance to open conversations without loss of prestige.

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Seizure of Aegean Isles Outflanks Nazis on Crete

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Sept. 22—Among many important results of United Nations occupation of the islands of Cos, Leros, and Samos in the Aegean Sea, one of the most significant is the outflanking of the strongly defended German outpost of Crete, it is felt here.

This island, which stands as a strong buffer against any Allied attack aimed at reaching Greece from the south, now faces new sea and air threats from the north.

Seizure of these three islands, the first two of which form part of the Italian-ruled Dodecanese group, also means that German occupation of Rhodes is doomed, although it may take some stiff fighting to oust the German garrison.

With Allied troops now inside Germany's "iron ring," which was supposed to guard the Aegean area against attack, the main value of Rhodes to the enemy stems from its two airfields. It is only these two fields which make Rhodes an important military objective—the same is true of Crete—since German soldiers on the island are actually water-bound prisoners in the light of Allied control of the sea.

Boomerang for Germans

It is apparent that the move was a particularly bold one. The strategy of moving behind strong enemy outposts and seizing important positions could not help but disconcert the enemy. It is a sort of maneuver the Germans favored during the early days of the war and which they now find turned against them.

With Allied control of these islands assured, they should play a major role in disrupting German defenses throughout the Southern Balkans. Although there have been reports only of fighter planes operating from the Cos airfield, the Allies can look forward to the time when medium bombers can use the field to strike against German positions on Crete, other Aegean islands, and the Greek mainland. Cos is but 60 miles from Rhodes, 150 miles from Crete and 200 miles from Athens.

Leros has long been the main Italian naval base in that area, its harbor being suitable for light naval craft. As a result of the Italian surrender, Axis naval strength in the Aegean is virtually nonexistent.

Outlook for Greece

Just as the Anglo-American advance up the Italian peninsula is outflanking Germany's Balkan positions on the west, so occupation of these islands has begun a similar outflanking process on the east. It will not be long before the Germans in Greece can expect Allied air attacks from the east, south and west, with anticipated capture of the Foggia airfields from the north also.

Despite reports—many believe to have been inspired by Berlin—of German reinforcements throughout the Aegean area, there is no concrete evidence available here that any large-scale additions have been reaching there.

It has been pointed out that Germany would find it particularly difficult to reinforce Aegean island garrisons because of its lack of shipping and that with Allied planes on Cos the enemy will be hard put either to advance or to withdraw in this part of the Balkans.

Court Martial Finds Second Officer Guilty

SELFRIDGE FIELD, Mich., Sept. 22 (AP)—Lieut.-Col. Charles G. White, the second high ranking officer of this Army Base to be convicted within a week of violating the articles of war, was sentenced by a General Court-Martial Sept. 20 to dismissal from the Army.

After deliberating nearly seven hours, the court-martial found Colonel White guilty on five counts, including "drunk to the prejudice of the service" on two occasions, gross neglect, misappropriating the labor of two civilian field employees to repair his private automobile and an attempt to persuade them to perjure themselves before the Court-Martial. The suspended executive officer was found innocent of 10 other counts, including charges of fraudulently obtaining transfers of enlisted personnel.

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BOSTON

Distant Control Operates New Nazi Weapon

By Howard W. Blakeslee
Associated Press Natural Sciences Editor

ABOARD A UNITED STATES WARSHIP IN THE GULF OF SALERNO, Sept. 16, Delayed. (AP)—The Germans are believed to be using a new type of radio-controlled aerial torpedo against the Allied invasion fleet in the Gulf of Salerno. (This is the first indication that the weapon mentioned by Prime Minister Winston Churchill is being used against Italian invasion forces.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—The new German weapon described yesterday by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his Commons speech is the first remote-control bomb. It probably is a prelude to the winged bomb.

An airplane, described by Mr. Churchill merely as a "parent aircraft," either launches or turns loose a glider. The size of this glider is not given, but it is sufficient to carry a bomb or bombs.

The glider is powered by a rocket, that is, it has a rocket engine of some sort. The parent plane steers this glider, by remote control, which means by electronic devices, to the vicinity of the target.

Mr. Churchill did not say how close the glider comes to the target. But he indicated that at some unnamed height over the target, a height which under the circumstances may be small, or might even be large and still effective, the glider releases its bomb. The release presumably is done by remote control of the bombardier back in the parent plane.

The effectiveness of the new weapon was not described. Mr. Churchill said only that it was being used "at close quarters on ships close to the coast."

Remote control of small, powered, pilotless airplanes has been accomplished in experiments long before now. The devices that would permit the parent pilot to release the bomb at will would not be difficult to make.

How the remote bombardier knows when his glider is exactly over his target is not explained by any published natural scientific experiments. With telescopes and ranging devices, he might do a good job from quite a distance.

The rocket motors of the German bomb gliders may use burning powder, or one of the more efficient fuels with which German rocket engineers have been experimenting for a dozen years. These German rocket experiments went under the cloak of secrecy long ago. Previous to that time the Germans had not reported rocket flights of much length. A mile certainly would be possible, perhaps the range is more.

Edward F. Chandler, Brooklyn engineer and rocket experimentor, points out that the weapon described by Mr. Churchill is a close approach to the long-talked-of winged bomb or winged torpedo.

Instead of a glider carrying a bomb or torpedo, the bomb would be an integral part of the glider. The bomb would have wings sufficient to carry it right to the target and would be driven by rocket propulsion. The remote control could be installed to guide this winged explosive the same as in the German rocket glider.

An advantage of the winged bomb would be greater speed of impact than is possible to a free-falling bomb, which is slowed down by air resistance. A winged bomb might develop some of the penetrating power of a big naval shell provided its course were downward at a sharp angle.

Detroit Issues Call For 72,000 Women

DETROIT, Sept. 22 (AP) — War Manpower heads of the Detroit district, appealing for volunteers to the factories, were saying, in effect: "Women, this one has to be on you."

War industry's needs call for 82,000 more workers by the time the new year arrives, said Montague A. Clark, Director of the Michigan War Manpower Commission.

And the women, he added, will have to fill 72,000 of the jobs because the surplus of male employables has ceased to exist, partly due to the draft. For the remaining 10,000, industry wants only men.

Already an estimated 200,000 women are working in Detroit's arms plants, but Mr. Clark said that "until a woman has been placed on every job that can be done by a woman, we haven't done everything in our power to solve the problem."

Give Boys Bunks, Says Lawmaker

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—A Representative who visited Washington's Union Station at 4 a. m., Sunday and saw servicemen sleeping in telephone booths and on counters and floors, proposed Sept. 20 that the cars parked in the snug underground Senate garage nearby move over and make room for men in uniform.

Representative John H. Tolan (D) of California introduced a resolution to provide for clearing the garage of privately-owned cars and converting it into a 1,000-bunk shelter for servicemen.

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Axis Pair—One Reduced

Associated Press.

Reunion of Hitler and Il Duce

Pressens Bild, Swedish picture agency, says the German caption for this picture describes it as showing the first meeting between Adolf Hitler, left, and Benito Mussolini upon the latter's landing at a German airfield after his release. Picture was sent from Berlin to Stockholm by wire, and radioed from Stockholm to New York.

Churchill Wasn't Invited To Escape of Mussolini

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill was in fine form in the House of Commons today and turned what was intended as a serious question about the kidnaping of Benito Mussolini into a joke.

Asked if he knew any more than was disclosed in his speech yesterday about why the guards failed in their instruction to shoot the former Fascist dictator when he escaped, the Prime Minister replied, "I was not there at the time."

Amid the roars of laughter, he added with a smile, "perhaps it's lucky for him."

Little Sabotage In U. S. by Axis

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation up to Aug. 31, 1943, ilnvestigated 11,534 cases of suspected sabotage, found evidence of sabotage activity in 1,105 cases, but "as yet there has been no evidence of accomplished sabotage having been directed by a foreign government," Lee R. Pennington, assistant to F. B. I. chief J. Edgar Hoover, said Sept. 19.

Addressing the twenty-second annual convention of the Disabled American Veterans, Mr. Pennington disclosed that 485 persons had been convicted in sabotage cases, with other cases pending, but he added that most cases in industrial plants involved persons "who have personal axes to grind." The nearest approach to accomplished sabotage directed by an enemy government, he said, was the case of the eight would-be saboteurs landed at Long Island, six of whom later were executed

Mr. Pennington said that up to Sept. 7, 1943, 14,738 enemy aliens had been taken into custody by the F. B. I., some of whom were released after hearings. Included were 5,918 Germans, 5,924 Japanese, 3,503 Italians, 11 Rumanians, 11 Hungarians, and one Bulgarian.

Since the enactment of Selective Service, he told the veterans, the F. B. I. disposed of more than 285,000 cases of alleged violations, with only 5,764 resulting in conviction. Principal reason for violation, he said, was ignorance or carelessness.

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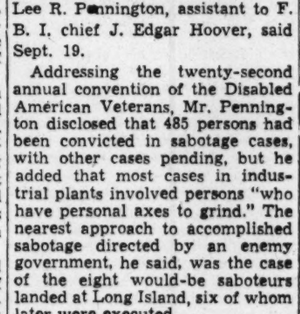

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British Warn Franco on Troops in East

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden disclosed in the House of Commons today that Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Spain, had warned Generalissimo Francisco Franco that the presence of the Spanish Blue Division on the Russian Front was a "serious obstacle to development of cordial Anglo-Spanish relations."

"The Spanish Government have undertaken to look into the complaint," Mr. Eden added, "and we look to them for an early improvement in the situation."

The statement was taken as foreshadowing the possibility that the Franco regime might withdraw its forces now fighting against Russia from the Eastern Front.

Franco Gets Complaint

Ranging over a wide field of foreign-relations question connected with Allied military progress, Mr. Eden reported that Sir Samuel, on the eve of his departure from Spain for London, had drawn to General Franco's attention the complaints which the British Government had made of Spanish discrimmination against British interests.

Mr. Eden reported that "some of the complaints had been remedied" before this conference and that "things" are "better than they were" with Spain.

Meanwhile, he said, the Government is constantly reviewing the situation in Tangier, where the Spaniards unilaterally took control of the international zone in 1940, and takes a "serious view" of the use being made of the zone by German agents.

Mr. Eden announced that the British and Soviet Governments had decided jointly not to make any postwar agreements with any of their European allies "for the present."

Decision Last Year

He said that the decision had been reached last year when Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotoff was visiting in London. Mr. Eden added he intends to discuss the matter further with the Soviet Foreign Minister at the forthcoming tripartite conference.

A member questioned Mr. Eden about the proposed trip of President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia to Moscow for the purpose of concluding an agreement with Russia.

Mr. Eden declared that Mr. Benes had been informed that the "British Government undertsood that both Governments held the view that it was preferable for neither of them to conclude any such agreement for the present." He said that Russia had also been informed that Mr. Benes' trip had been postponed.

2,400 Britons Sent From Italy to Reich

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 22

Some 2,400 British prisoners of war were transferred from Italy to Germany before the fall of Mussolini, Sir James Grigg, Secretary of State for War, told the House of Commons.

Sir James added that the Badoglio Government had since given the British Government explicit assurance that no further transfers had taken place since July 25, the day the Fascist regime was ousted.

Governors Oppose Federal Tax Raids

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 22 (AP)—Five Republican and three Democratic Governors, members of the Governors Conference's Executive Committee, instructed Committee Secretary Frank Bane of Chicago to investigate "assumption by the Federal Government of sources of revenue which more properly belong to the State."

Mr. Bane also was asked to "report on federal agencies not essential to the prosecution of the war and involving functions no longer needed as public services or which may properly and adequately be performed by the States."

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Committee Chairman, said Bane's report would determine the conference's action on proposed legislation and regulations.

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MacArthur Faces Lesser Role in War

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Sept. 22 (AP)—Reports that the new Southeast Asia Command of Lord Louis Mountbatten may subordinate the command of Gen. Douglas MacArthur were recognized officially today by General MacArthur in a statement expressing willingness to fill any role assigned him and strongly defending his concept of Pacific strategy.

British and American press speculation on the matter began immediately after the Quebec conference, at which Pacific strategy was discussed at length, although General MacArthur was neither present nor advised.

One particular paper predicted the Mountbatten command would include the Southwest Pacific islands and that he would review Southwest Pacific strategy.

"I have no personal military ambitions whatsoever and am perfectly content in such role as may be prescribed for me," General MacArthur said in a statement which expressed confidence that Japan should be hit hard at key holdings instead of rolled back slowly and at great cost from island to island.

Text of Statement

General MacArthur's statement read as follows:

"However subordinate may be my role, I hope to play it manfully.

"My strategic conception for the Pacific theater, which I outlined after the Papuan campaign and have since consistently advocated, contemplates massive strokes against only main strategic objectives, utilizing surprise, and air and ground-striking power, supported and assisted by the fleet.

"This is the very opposite of what is termed island-hopping, which is gradually pushing back the enemy by direct frontal pressure with consequent heavy casualties which will certainly be involved.

"Key points must, of course, be taken but a wise choice of such will obviate the need for storming the mass of islands now in enemy possession.

"Island-hopping, with extravagant losses and slow progress—some press reports indicating victory might be postponed as long as 1949—is not my idea of how to end the war as soon and as cheaply as possible.

"New conditions require for solution and new weapons require for maximum application new and imaginative methods. Wars are never won in the past.

"I have no personal military ambitions whatsoever, and am perfectly content in such role as may be prescribed for me."

Several times at recent press conferences, General MacArthur has outlined in his plans for the Pacific war that recapture of the Philippines is one of his key objectives.

To do that, he never has planned an island-hopping, but rather what might be called an island-skipping, offensive.

His conception of war against Japan always has been based on the idea that this theater provides in Australia the only genuinely suitable base for a major offensive. As General MacArthur and other military figures of this area regard the Pacific-wide picture, the offensive from the Aleutians would have to fall back on the northwestern United States for a real base; an offensive from Pearl Harbor similarly would have to rely on the Pacific coast supplies and industry; an offensive through China would necessitate, by any means, establishing long supply lines, either overland on such routes as the Burma Road or some sea-borne source through Malaya.

Australia, on the other hand, provides a self-contained base both from a military and economic standpoint.

The Philippines, whose recapture is what General MacArthur has termed the "only personal desire" he has in conduct of the war, would provide a base from which the Japanese vital supply lines could be dominated, controlled, and eventually severed.

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Japan Plans To Evacuate Large Cities

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Japanese Government has decided to prepare "for the moving of government departments, industrial establishments and the civilian population from Tokyo as well as other important cities in the interest of improving their defense," the Tokyo radio said today.

The broadcast listed a number of drastic measures, including total mobilization of the civilian population and the abolishment of age limits to make all persons liable for national service, which it said were announced today by Premier Hideki Tojo and the Government Information Office "in view of the decisive phase upon which the war will enter during the coming months."

In addition to the evacuation of the Japanese capital and other important cities to strengthen "the defense of the country," the Government announced these measures:

Increase of antiaircraft defense forces, especially the "air protection in industrial regions."

Special measures for the protection of Government buildings and factories in Tokyo and other big cities of the country.

Strengthening of Government control over all industry.

Centralization of traffic on land and water.

In one of the gloomiest broadcasts to come from the Japanese capital, the announcement said the aims of the measures were:

"The Japanese nation in all its classes and profession must fully understand the seriousness of the present internal and external situation and must be inspired by an unbending will to victory.

"The nation's entire strength must be concentrated on the armaments industry, especially on the strengthening of the Japanese air force.

"Strict self-sufficiency of Japan and Manchukuo as regards food supply must under all circumstances be assured.

"Plans for a thoroughgoing consolidation of the defenses of the Japanese motherland must be drawn up without delay."

The broadcast said all holidays were canceled and government machinery and industry would be greatly simplified with the cancelation of all administrative activity "deemed unnecessary for the conduct of the war."

The mobilization of students would no longer be deferred, the broadcast continued, and the "employment of woman labor will be extended."

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Tickets on sale at all information booths in the RCA Building, Rockefeller Center, New York.

This Bodes No Good for Japan

Associated Press

Army-Navy Chiefs Discuss Plans

Under the palms towering high and with coconuts clustered close to their trunks beneath their long fronds, Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., commander of the South Pacific Naval Forces (left), and Maj. Gen. John Hester, in command of the Russell Island, just northwest of Guadalcanal, sit in a jeep on the Russell Islands and map plans.

Marshall Seems Slated For Top Allied Command

Continued from Page 1

strategist in fashioning the coming campaign, it is believed that General Marshall is best equipped to execute it. "Our toughest job is to reach Berlin, and Marshall is the toughest soldier the Allies have got to do it," is the way one high official summed up the position.

Global Strategy

3. The whole global strategy of the "one war," in the Atlantic, in the Pacific, in Europe, and in Asia, has been worked out in great detail, reaching even to the final phases of the fighting, and because these decisions have been taken and accepted by the American and British chiefs of staff, it is now felt that General Marshall can make the largest contribution to victory by being charged with the authority to carry out the immediately largest segment of that strategy.

4. It is possible that the General can be retained as Chief of Staff even if his scene of operation is shifted to Britain. In any event, his authority and influence would remain large in the over-all picture and his authority and influence would become decisive where the fighting will be decisive during the coming 12 months.

5. No pressure within the War Department in Washington is controlling the consideration which is being given to make General Marshall the Allied European generalissimo. He will recommend his own successor, if there is to be one, and his recommendation will be accepted, correspondents are informed.

6. Finally, a most significant diplomatic factor enters the equation. Just as Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has had to make vital political decisions as Allied military government has spread its control throughout North Africa and on into Italy, so will the new Allied supreme commander have to function in a wide field of political action as Britain and America carry through the invasion and occupation of Western Europe and on into Germany. General Marshall is considered to be pre-eminently equipped in judgment, temperament, and political grasp to discharge such a task.

Detailed Plans Laid

The time when a formal announcement of appointment of the Allied invasion general can be expected is uncertain. It was discussed at length at Quebec and the detailed plans which such an appointment would touch off have been drafted almost to the last pin point.

It is generally accepted among both the British and the Americans that General Marshall has been the most forceful and original contributor to the strategic planning of the war on every point at all the Roosevelt-Churchill conferences in Washington from January, 1941, and at Basablanca and Quebec.

His prospective assignment to the major field of execution has stirred criticism and uneasiness in some quarters in Washington, largely because it has been seized upon by the nothing-is-right section of the press as a means of arousing more unrest and dissatisfaction.

Representative Jessie Sumner (R) of Illinois asserted from the floor of the House of Representatives that "General Marshall was to be kicked upstairs because he stands for American rights."

No one who knows the facts can find evidence that here is any truth whatsoever in this charge.

This much is clear beyond doubt, General Marshall stands so high in President Roosevelt's estimation, both personally and for his professional attainments, that the White House would veto any change in his present assignment that General Marshall himself opposed, that was not a definite recognition of his abilities and—perhaps most of all—that Mr. Roosevelt did not regard as an important contribution to victory over the Axis.

The essence of Allied war plans still is to crush Germany first, then turn the full weight of ever-increasing Anglo-American armed power on Japan. For that reason, General Marshall is expected to assume command of the "direct attack across the English Channel on Germany in France and the Low Countries" for which Prime Minister Churchill told Parliament yesterday the present Mediterranean campaign was "an essential preliminary."

London Press

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Associated Press story from Washington by Kirke Simpson that Gen. George C. Marshall is tentatively slated to be the virtual global Commander in Chief of all British and American forces was front-paged today by a majority of London morning newspapers.

While there was no official or editorial comment, the unofficial reaction was that his appointment as head of all United Nations forces in the field—ground, sea and air—would be satisfactory to British military leaders.

Van Zandt Will Leave Congress for Naval Duty

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Representative James E. Van Zandt (R) of Pennsylvania, former National Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, announced Sept. 18 he would resign from Congress Sept. 24 to go on active duty with the Navy in the Pacific theater.

Van Zandt was a naval signalman on Atlantic duty in 1917-18 and has been a member of the Naval Reserve since 1919. He returns to active service with the rank of Lieutenant Commander.

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Australians Raise From Sea Half a Ship and Much Cargo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia, Sept. 22—An amazing salvage feat has been performed off the Australian coast. It involved the wresting from the sea of half a United States freighter and all but £100,000 of its £3,000,000 cargo.

Included in the cargo were 10 heavy bombers, each worth £50,000, and hundreds of tons of fuel oil.

When the ship went aground, seas funnel-high began to sweep over it.

During the rescue operations the ship unexpectedly broke in two, with a report like that of a giant gun. Within a few hours the fore part of the vessel swung like a huge gate, hinged by a few plates at the break.

When the A. I. F. docks operating company arrived on the scene they began the work of salvage under the direction of Captain Herd, who was one of the officers in charge of the salvage of the liner Niagara's gold off the coast of New Zealand.

Halves Sharply Tilted

The two halves of the ship were tilted to angles of 35 degrees and more. Thousands of gallons of oil were swept over its decks and men slithered over this as they loaded slings.

Records show that during one 24-hour shift 700 tons were handled, with two gangs of 20 men working 12 hours and loading into barges surging up to deck level and falling away 30 feet in the sweep of the sea.

While petrol was being unloaded a drum burst open. Petrol sprayed over hot donkey boilers. Everybody stood waiting for a flame which might have set the whole ship alight; nothing happened.

When the last of the recoverable cargo was removed, the task of sealing the torn bulkheads in an attempt to save the halves of the vessel itself was begun.

Weather a Factor

Divers, concrete mixers, carpenters and oxy-welders were soon on the job, but it seemed unlikely that the weather would remain good enough to enable this delicate part of the work to be done.

When the forward part of the ship was considered sufficiently seaworthy for an attempt to haul it off, pumps were set in motion. Oil and water were pumped out of the ship, and sea anchors were put out. A line to the salvage ship was fixed to a five-fold block, and thence to one of the ship's winches. The fore portion of the vessel was then floated by hauling on the tackles.

When the task proved too heavy for the donkey boilers, gangs of men hauled on the hawser. The towering bulk slid easily into deep water and was towed to port.

Swiss Military Sentence 23 Persons for Treason

BERN, Switzerland, Sept. 22 (AP)—A Swiss military court yesterday sentenced 23 persons on charges of treason committed between November, 1941, and October, 1942. One defendant was given a life sentence, the others terms of from several months to 15 years.

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Stalin Makes Personal Plea For U. S. Public to Buy Bonds

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Premier Stalin, acknowledging the "great support" which United States munitions and supplies are giving the Russian armies, called today for the successful floating of America's $15,000,000,000 third war loan.

In a personal message to Americans read by Maj. Gen. A. I. Belaev, Chairman of the Russian Purchasing Commission, at the Army's "Back the Attack" bond show here, the Soviet Premier said.

"For 26 months the Soviet Union has been engaged in a difficult war of liberation against our common enemy, Hitlerite Germany, and her satellites, Finland, Rumania and Hungary. In this gigantic war, more than 500 divisions are involved on both sides.

"Today the Soviet Army, the Red Army, is advancing from Smolensk to the shores of the Black Sea, pursuing and driving the hated enemy from Soviet soil. In this struggle the Red Army also is successfully employing planes, tanks, guns and other munitions and equipment which are received from the Allied United States and Great Britain.

"The entire Soviet population is working unceasingly for the front to bring the hour of victory nearer.

"Our American friends who are participating in the manufacture of the ammunition and supplies of provisions are rendering great support in the fight against our common enemy.

"Every Soviet citizen is not only assisting his Army and his Government to defeat the enemy, but is giving great financial support to the Soviet Government by buying war bonds.

"It is desirable that the American people, by successful participation in the war loan in the United States, promote the growth of the military might of the United States and help the joint efforts of the Allies to achieve victory over the bitter enemy within the shortest possible period of time."

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, responding to the message, said:

"We of the United States are happy that our munitions and supplies have helped you to repulse the Germans. Everybody knows that bonds, in large part, paid for those munitions and supplies. The success of the third war loan will guarantee that our help will continue and even grow."

Mrs. Behrens Held In Espionage Case

DETROIT, Sept. 22 (AP)—Mrs. Theresa Behrens, social worker, was held for trial on a charge of conspiracy under the Espionage Act and fainted a few moments later as she was being led from the courtroom of United States District Judge Edward J. Moinet today.

Mrs. Behrens, one of a group of men and women indicted on charges of attempting to obtain information for the German Government, stood mute on the conspiracy charge and a plea of innocent was entered for her. She was ordered held in $25,000 bond.

Since her arrest here, Aug. 24, Mrs. Behrens has refused solid food, but has taken liquids.

Far Off Center

The Leaning Tower of Pisa is approximately 16½ feet off center.

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Cherokee Earns Navy 'Wings'

United States Navy

Another Indian Rides High for Uncle Sam

Ensign Thomas Oxendine, Cherokee from Pembroke, N. C., recently received his gold Navy "wings" at the United States Naval Air Station in Jacksonville, Fla.

American Indians Serve U. S. On Fronts at Home and Abroad

By Ta-de-Win
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In a cablegram from Australia, Gen. Douglas MacArthur paid tribute to the American Indians, declaring that as warriors their fame is world-wide and that many successful methods of modern warfare are based upon what the Indian evolved centuries ago. "Individually," wired General MacArthur, "the Indian exemplified what the line fighter could do by adaptation to the characteristics of the particular countryside in which he fought. His tactics so brilliantly utilized by our first great commander, George Washington, again apply in basic principle to the vast jungle-covered reaches of the present war." Incidentally, General MacArthur has expressed the desire to meet personally those Indians serving under him.

As the months go past, tribal manpower moves into the armed forces and the war industries. Shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor, there were 12,000 Indians in the fighting forces. Now many more have swelled that number and almost wherever the United States Army and Navy are engaged, there are Indians.

Almost 75 years ago when Chief Joseph was the war leader of the Nez Perces, his plea was that which resounds throughout the world today. He said, "Let me be a free man—free to travel, free to work, free to trade where I choose, free to think and talk and act for myself—and I will obey every law or submit to the penalty." After his surrender in 1877, Chief Joseph kept his word never to take up arms again and a new Liberty ship named after him is a reminder not only of those former great American Indians, but also of the present ones. Many Indians are missing or wounded in action and others are prisoners of war. There are those with the Distinguished Service Cross, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star, Purple Heart, Distinguished Flying Cross, the Navy Cross and the Air Medal.

Just to mention a few of the many Indians in service, there is Ensign Thomas Oxendine, a Cherokee from North Carolina, who recently received his gold Navy wings at the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla. The Pima Indian, Ira H. Hayes, graduate of the United States Marine Paratroopers School, has been nicknamed by his fellow Marines "Chief Falling Cloud." David Delorme, an Indian from Turtle Mountain, N. D., a Yeoman Third Class, is on active duty with the United States Fleet, and the Seneca Uriah Printup is proud of his diploma in radio-telegraphy.

Indians too, planted 5,100 more Victory Gardens this year than last, and where white women are serving their country, there also, may be found their Indian sisters. Even on far-away reservations, patriotism is the keynote.

John Collier, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, speaking of his recent visit in the area of the Paiute, Washoe, and Shoshone Indians, told me that these Indians have rushed into the armed forces, largely as volunteers, to the extent that he believes they have the highest volunteering record of any group in the country. Going among their relatives who remained at home, he found them following the war and understanding its issues as well as any group of people whom he knows.

"Yet," said Mr. Collier, "until a few years ago these Indians were scorned and denied practically every right, but in the last decade they have experienced a real democracy.

Sag in Bond Drive Demands Support of Small Buyers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Sales on the thirteenth day of the $15,000,000,000 Third War Loan slipped to $425,000,000, the Treasury reported last night, leaving the drive still $3,830,000,000 short of its goal.

With a single State over its quota, and only seven others matching the national pace, the Treasury called for still greater participation by small bond buyers.

The latest State-by-State tabulation showed Maryland at 107 per cent with Rhode Island at 98 per cent, New York 86, Ohio 85, Minnesota 79, and Illinois, New Hampshire and West Virginia each with 76 per cent.

Other States: Alabama 57 per cent; Arizona 42; Arkansas 31; Northern California 47; Colorado 44; Connecticut 68; Delaware 64; District of Columbia 59; Florida 59; Georgia 45; Idaho 36; Indiana 58; Iowa 56; Kansas 41; Kentucky 52; Louisiana 45; Maine 64; Massachusetts 65; Michigan 58; Mississippi 43; Missouri 51; Montana 53; Nebraska 42; Nevada 51; New Jersey 52.

New Mexico 36, North Carolina 66; North Dakota 49; Oklahoma 47; Oregon 44; Pennsylvania 64; South Carolina 50; South Dakota 47; Tennessee 55; Texas 51; Utah 73; Vermont 48; Virginia 60; Washington 62, Wisconsin 54; Wyoming 50.

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Guatemala Buys

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22 (AP)—Felix Estrada Orantes, Guatemala's Consul General here, said today his country had purchased $2,000,000 in war bonds during the third war loan drive.

"Guatemala is the first Latin American country to make a loan of this magnitude as a token of loyal co-operation in our efforts toward victory of the United Nations in its present struggle," the Consul General said.

Pam Starts Early

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—Pamela Claire Fitzmaurice was only a few hours old today but she already claimed to have earned her first $100.

At 8:12 a. m. yesterday Mayor F. H. La Guardia was presented with a $100 war bond at a New York Central Railroad exhibit and he promised to give it to the first baby born here at that hour whose father was a serviceman.

It was just at that moment when Pamela was born in Adelphi Hospital to Ensign and Mrs. James J. Fitzmaurice. Board of Health records will be checked for possible other claimants.

August Output Reported Up Including 7,612 Planes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 — As Bernard M. Baruch faced the Senate Military Affairs Committee today in its concluding testimony on manpower shortages, the War Production Board issued its long delayed report announcing that munitions output in August climbed 4 per cent above July and included 7,612 planes.

Manpower shortages are increasingly the bottleneck of the whole production program.

Today's WPB report, issued just before Mr. Baruch took the stand, showed aircraft production, America's No. 1 problem, rose 3 per cent in numbers in August over July, and 7 per cent in weight.

But aircraft production still lagged behind schedule, the report stated.

The increased weight, officials explained, represented the trend toward heavier models, particularly bombers. Output of 7,612 in August compared with 7,373 in July.

Recent output, WPB said, has been marked by improved quality. Production of combat models accorded top preference have about doubled in the past five months. In August, the poundage of such models increased 4,500,000—largest monthly jump yet recorded

Today's report was approved by Donald M. Nelson before he left on his London mission. The report was held up a month, it is asserted, because the War Department regarded it as too pessimistic.

Mr. Baruch, head of World War I Industries Board, just sponsored a 6,000-word analysis of West Coast manpower shortages. This led to the Senate call for his testimony today.

Today's report coincides with the earlier Baruch analysis in declaring manpower shortages continue to hamper war production. This is especially true, the WPB report says, on the West Coast.

The War Manpower Commission and WPB have adopted a plan, urged by Mr. Baruch, calling for rearrangement of West Coast contracts as a step toward solving the problem.

Here are major changes in output noted by today's WPB production report:

Airplanes, up 7 per cent: army ammunition, down 1 per cent; signal equipment, up 30; naval vessels, up 4; merchant vessels, up 1; combat vehicles, down 6; self-propelled artillery, up 32; anti-aircraft guns, up 4; small arms, etc., up 5; motor vehicles, up 10.

High-ranking WPB officials seek to minimize the astronomical schedules set by the military authorities, not only for airplanes but for other weapons, which they contend never have represented more than a long-range goal, and something "to shoot at."

Mr. Baruch's survey of the West Coast manpower situation was hard-hitting and critical of some government agencies. It contained the phrase:

"Proper handling of manpower has been made impossible by the failure of Government agencies to work as a team with a clearly defined program."

Dewey Proclaims National Bible Week, Urging All to Seek Solace in Scriptures

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 21—A proclamation calling for the observance in New York State of National Bible Week, Oct. 11 through 17, and urging individual searching of the Scriptures for answers to human problems, was issued by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey here today.

"This republic was founded by men and women whose lives had been built upon the greatest of all books," the proclamation says. "To its pages they went for solace in their hours of need, for wisdom in their moments of bewilderment. We, their sons and daughters, are now in the throes of our greatest needs.

"The forces of tyranny are attacking not only our liberties but our faith and our conscience. The time is here when we need to seek as never before what our forefathers found in the Holy Scripture.

"Therefore, I, Thomas E. Dewey, Governor of the State of New York, do hereby proclaim the week of Oct. 11 to Oct. 17 to be dedicated as National Bible Week and I suggest to all men and women of good will that they will find there the answer to many questions that have been troubling them and find assurance from the God of our fathers that the most ancient and most welcome sacrifice is an humble and contrite heart."

The Governor issued the proclamation at the request of Howard Chandler Christy, artist and Chairman of the Laymen's National Committee sponsoring Bible Week, which has headquarters at the Vanderbilt Hotel, New York City

Women's Coat Perspective

Our winter coat collection is full of intriguing variations for women in search of coats with quality, coats with individuality. Our untrimmed coats (every new interpretation—box, Chesterfield, casual, fitted and semi-fitted types) are extremely smart per se, but immediately adaptable to furs or vivid accessories. Our handsomely furred dress coats—and that very definitely includes the swagger tuxedo—are instant drama for any wardrobe. Our fabrics, the most choice; our workmanship the finest. Our size range, completely even to half sizes! Our prices, typically low because of our Lowered Price Policy.

A wonderful pure wool crepe that's even wrinkle-resistant. Subtly fitted and buttoned. Black or blue, sizes 38 to 44. 49.50

A rayon velvet Chesterfield collar on an over-suit wool herringbone tweed with slit pockets. Sizes 31½ to 41½. 38.50

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Business Links Jobs to Investments

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—The use of incentives for investment to achieve a high level of peacetime employment is recommended in the sixth of a series of bulletins on Postwar Readjustments issued today by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The bulletin, titled "The Problem of Business Incentives," is by Dr. Emerson P. Schmidt, economist of the Chamber's Committee on Economic Policy.

"Without new investment there cannot be genuine prosperity or high levels of employment," says the bulletin in summing up its conclusions. "Greater stability of investment is essential for the survival of our society. The incentive to invest, in our type of economy, is determined by a host of factors among which the most important are:

"1. The stability and certainty of the constitutional basis of society.

"2. The country's labor policy, especially with reference to wages.

"3. Taxes which diminish the incentive to invest.

"4. Ability of businessmen to distinguish between solid, stable demand, and temporary demands induced by unwise policies and excessive credit expansion.

Each Plays a Role

"The citizen, the Government, the business leader, each play a role in the development of policies which induce investment."

Utilization of manpower, the bulletin points out, falls into two problems, first, the use of existing plant and investment, and, second, the creation of new investment to provide jobs.

"Not only must the businessman have incentives to utilize what equipment he has, but in our type of society there must be a constant expansion in employment facilities if we are to have prosperity," says the bulletin. "This is true for two reasons:

"1. Our net labor supply increases annually at the rate of 700,000 people because of the excess of births over deaths.

"2. If the saved portion of people's income remains uninvested in real capital, this constitutes idle purchasing power and must bring stagnation.

Safety Is Vital Factor

"In short, prosperity is impossible without new investment. If the safety of existing investments in factories, mines, forestry, and service enterprise is impaired because of low earnings, incentives to make new investments in additional job-creating facilities will lag. This explains the apparent 'excess' savings in the 1930's. That is, during depressions these idle savings are frequently looked upon as the cause of stagnation, whereas they are more likely to be a result of unwise over-expression in a previous period, or a result of obstacles to investment created during the depression."

The assertion is made that for our economy as a whole an average investment of $5,000 is required to put one man to work. On the basis of 13,000 new jobs which must be created each week in normal times to provide for the expanding labor population it is estimated that $65,000,000 of new capital must be obtained weekly from investors.

The analysis, it is asserted, indicates several important conclusions. These are:

"1. Capital (investors) and labor have a basic common interest in creating the essential conditions for prosperity.

"2. A large volume of wages can follow only from those conditions which lead to profit expectations high enough to induce full utilization of existing plant and a high rate of new investment.

"3. In a democracy, pressure-group decisions for more expenditures for social objectives and more control of economic activities must take great precautions to avoid the destruction of the incentive to invest. However desirable change and reform may be, if jobs are destroyed or prevented from coming into being, the changes and reforms must defeat their own purposes."

Bulletin Decries Threats

In dealing with "departure from constitutional morality" as one of four major factors bearing heavily upon the problem of maintaining a steady flow of investment, the bulletin decries various "social and political threats" affecting adversely existing institutions. The rise of dictatorships is termed "the greatest proof that a modern society requires some unity, direction and anchor."

'It is declared that "our" objective should not be low or high money wages, but wages adjusted to the point which will encourage the absorption of substantially the whole labor supply into productive industry."

Tax policies are held to play a large role in determining employment opportunities and levels of output. The failure to distinguish between real income and savings is described as perhaps the greatest defect of our income-tax structure. Excessive corporate taxation, it is asserted, can and does destroy the incentive to invest.

The bulletin urges that each business concern learn to distinguish between solid and stable demand and the temporary demands arising out of unwise policies and excessive credit expansion. Extremes of boom and depression must be avoided, it is declared, if enduring foundations of capitalism are to be established.

He Knows How to Make a Clam Open Up

Wide World

Mal Brown Displays His Art

When it comes to opening bull-nose clams, Mal, who hails from Atlantic City, N. J., bows to no one. Therefore, when the announcement was made that there would be a contest to prove who could open clams the fastest and the easiest, Mal burned up the dirt to get his name on the lists. He knew just what he was about, and his confidence in his ability was justly borne out when he came out on top hands down. Here he shows an admiring crowd just how it is done. But it's an art, and, like any other art, it takes time to master it. Clams don't like it.

Education Seat at Peace Table Urged at Legion Convention

By Frank A. White
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 21—A threefold plan to provide for the the voice of education to be heard in behalf of preventing future wars when delegates gather at the peace table at the end of the present armed conflict was outlined by Mrs. Edith B. Joynes of Norfolk, Va., President of the National Education Association in an address prepared for delivery at the 25th National Convention of the American Legion here today.

Mrs. Joynes' message was in accord with a theme that has dominated the Legion Convention here. It is how best to build on the home front so that sacrifices of loved ones in battle will not have been in vain. As a means to that end, the Legion convention has established a permanent Postwar Plan Commission.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, came to the defense of organized labor in the war, charging that the "hue and cry" made over every strike is unfair to the great mass of workers. He said in an address before the Legion that 99.9 per cent of the members of the A. F. of L. have kept their no-strike pledge.

Speaks Frankly

"I have spoken to you frankly," he continued, "because I feel there is some danger of organizations like the American Legion being used by powerful groups to advance special and selfish economic interests. I trust that the American Legion will reject any such advances no matter how attractively they are disguised.

"Our workers have done just as good a job as old soldiers. Yet instead of praise and a pat on the back, they have been taking a terrible beating in the press, on the radio, and in the public forums of our country.

"It is quite understandable for people to become incensed over some individual incident or situation, but it is wholly reprehensible to denounce on that account the whole labor movement, including workers and labor organizations that have contributed tremendously to the success of our war effort."

More than 700 resolutions from Legion posts and departments are under consideration by two dozen standing committees of the Convention. Among these are resolves which call for postwar planning, establishment of an adequate and permanent national defense for the United States, and how best to ease the shock for veterans adjusting themselves to civil life upon discharge.

In asking that education have a seat at this peace table, Mrs. Joynes said to the 1,500 Legion delegates:

Education's Place

"Education must have a vital role in securing permanent peace. We must develop in our own country a campaign of education in which our people may learn what opportunities and responsibilities the war is placing in their hands. Representatives of the United Nations must meet in conference to see how education can better be used now to help win the war and lay the foundations of freedom the world over. We may expect such a conference under official auspices soon. A permanent international office of education should be established to stimulate constructive education for world citizenship and guard against terrible misuses of education such as Hitler and Hirohito have perpetrated."

In speaking of advancements in education, Mrs. Joynes said:

"War Department figures show that in the Army of 1917, only 4 per cent were high-school graduates and 5 per cent college men. In the Army today, 25 per cent of our soldiers have completed high school and 14 per cent went to college."

Postwar Task

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, in speaking of bridging the gap between discharge from service in the armed forces and return to civil life, said: "We are now paying out about $2,000,000 a month in benefits on account of World War II. The major problem when war terminates will be that of re-employment. The members of the 11,000 American Legion posts can be of great assistance to World War II veterans by finding employment for them.

"The nearer we are to having all of our citizens employed, the nearer we will approach the ideal of a strong democratic nation," General Hines said.

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Southern Senators Protest WPB Rayon Expansion Plans

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—A War Production Board recommendation for expanded production of rayon for tire making drew sharp criticism from Senators Tom Connally (D) of Texas and John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama, in a stormy session today of the Truman Committee.

Contending the Government is helping finance rayon expansion to the displacement of cotton, the Southern Senators assailed a WPB report asserting there are inadequate supplies of both fibers.

Senator Connally accused H. Leroy Whitney, technical consultant to WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson, of "insolence" when Mr. Whitney interrupted his (Connally's) questioning of James Jacobson, special assistant to Mr. Nelson on industrial analysis.

Mr. Nelson told the Committee the 1944 tire program "threatens to be seriously retarded" by inadequate supplies of both rayon and cotton cord.

"I believe that only by the most vigorous efforts will we be able to supply the enormous quantities necessary for the successful prosecution of the war," Mr. Nelson added in a letter to Chairman Truman (D) of Missouri, read into the committee record.

Referring to a secret report by his technical consultants, Mr. Nelson said:

"One broad conclusion is unescapable—namely, that our problem from now on is not one of deciding whether to use rayon or cotton but rather of being able to provide a sufficient quantity of both rayon and cotton."

The Truman Committee began an investigation months ago after Southern Senators complained that cotton was being discriminated against.

Senator Bankhead attacked what he said was a recommendation to expand rayon cord production by 40,000,000 pounds at a cost of $40,000,000, $10,000,000 of which would be spent by the Defense Plant Corporation.

Senator Connally said Du Pont and others would benefit by this, adding sarcastically:

"Du Pont needs the money from the Government. They are in a bad way."

"You are joining in a report recommending that the Government help build rayon plants in competition with cotton," Senator Bankhead told Mr. Jacobs, who said he was from an agricultural section of Montana, and, while a former banker, he was not a "rich one."

"I know," said Senator Bankhead, "but sometimes the atmosphere of a great banking institution changes a man's attitude toward people like poor cotton farmers."

Leading Americans Issue Plea For Harmony on 'Home Front'

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—Warning that Americans have tolerated domestic quarrels to the point of running the risk of "distracting energy from our greater national struggle with the Axis," six prominent Americans joined today in a plea to the nation to submerge all disputes and concentrate "single mindedly on smashing the enemy."

Released by Ernest Angell, President of the Council for Democracy, the appeal was signed by Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, widow of the late President; Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York; Senator Carter Glass (D), of Virginia; Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford University; Booth Tarkington, author, and Raymond Gram Swing, radio commentator. The appeal follows:

"In recent weeks the surface of our national unity has been torn by partisan and bitter disputes. Some of these are rooted deeply in our history; others are the pains of adjustment to the demands and sacrifices of war. We have allowed ourselves to be divided by angry conflicts over price control and rationing, conflicts between the Executive and the Congress, management and labor and in some localities between citizens of different races and origins.

"All Americans are fundamentally united in the will to win this war and in the readiness to sacrifice. In a democracy we welcome the free expression of differing opinions, even in wartime, for out of the clash of ideas comes wisdom and therefore strength.

"But this strength is weakened if we forget, even for an hour, that those with whom we disagree are our fellow-citizens, our partners-in-arms on the home front. We have now tolerated these quarrels to the point that we run the risk of distracting energy from our greater national struggle with the Axis.

"If these frictions and divisions continue unchecked they will imperil the lives of American soldiers and sailors, prolong the war, magnify its costs to all of us in money and resources and revive the waning hopes of our enemies that through our internal weaknesses they may yet secure a victory which they cannot obtain on the battlefields.

"The time has come for all of us, of whatever party or race or creed or group or opinion, to join in a supreme determination . . . to allow no dispute of others to divert our attention from the great need of helping to win the war at full speed."

HomeSanctityHeld Ahead of the OPA

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22 (AP)—"The sanctity of the home," says United States District Judge George A. Welsh, "is far more important than any violation of an Office of Price Administration regulation."

He made the comment yesterday after excusing a trial jury while the Court sought to determine whether three OPA agents violated the constitutional rights of Mrs. Margaret Guariglia when they went to her home to question her about "a large quantity" of missing ration stamps.

The former Chief Clerk of a South Philadelphia Ration Board, who is being tried on a charge of illegal possession of ration stamps, charged earlier that the agents entered her house without a warrant and "tricked and browbeat" her into signing a statement.

"The secredness of the home is the paramount issue here," Judge Welsh said. "This principle of American liberty, that our boys are now fighting for, is far more important than any violation of an OPA regulation."

Cross-examination of one of the investigators, Charles A. McNabb, who testified he found a number of ration book covers in a wastebasket when he went to Mrs. Guariglia's kitchen "for a drink" was to continue today. The other agents were identified as M. H. Eastburn, assistant chief investigator in the Philadelphia OPA office, and an assistant, Hilliard Smuck.

G. A. R. Veterans March Once Again

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 22 (AP)—The light tramp, tramp of the feet of veterans of another war were heard today when the 25 "Boys in Blue" attending the seventy-seventh encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, meeting in conjunction with five affiliated organizations, held their annual parade.

The veterans, near or past the 100-year mark, rode in automobiles to the reviewing stand, where they witnessed the remainder of the parade of most of the 1,600 attending the reunion.

Chief Justice Marvin Rosenberry of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, speaking at memorial services, told the veterans that today, more than 78 years after Appomattox, it is hard to realize the service they did the world by binding together the ruptured Republic.

"But the battle for democracy was not won then and will not be won at the end of this war," Justice Rosenberry said. "We must always keep fighting it."

Also taking part in the memorial was the United States Marine Band, under the command of Capt. William F. Santelmann, and representatives of the several organizations affiliated with the G. A. R.

National Food Chains Elect Logan President

CHICAGO, Sept. 22 (AP)—John A. Logan of Washington has been elected president of the National Association of Food Chains. Vice-presidents named were Glenn A. King, McKenzie, Tenn.; R. J. Reading, Jamestown, N. Y.; and Perry Shankle, San Antonio, Texas. L. E. Fisher, Springfield, Ill., was elected secretary and T. P. Cauley, Buffalo, N. Y., treasurer.

Named to the executive committee were Robert V. Rasmussen, Chicago; Arthur O'Keefe, Boston; A. D. Davis, Jacksonville, Fla.; H. E. Butt, Corpus Christie, Texas; Claude W. Edwards, Los Angeles, and B. C. Schilling, Green Bay, Wis.

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Management And Labor Tie In Peace Urged

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP) — Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ralph A. Bard predicted Sept. 21 that when the war is over "the fighting Americans who will return with little more than their lives" would not tolerate "labor-management war as usual."

Mr. Bard told the 9th annual convention of the C. I. O. Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers which claims 500,000 members, that unless labor and management reached friendly understanding and mutual acceptance of responsibility, "this great and productive plant which we have expended under the stress of war will rot and rust away."

"It is not too early," he said, "to begin thinking about a plan of operation to be put into effect on the very day that the last shot is fired, and to practice with prior to that time."

Keeping Powder Dry

The Navy official said management and labor now working "under a sort of unwritten armistice, with each side carefully keeping its powder dry."

Those who endanger domestic peace after the war, Mr. Bard said, will have to answer "to a nation whose temper has been worn very thin indeed by too much sacrifice and too much sadness," and war veterans "will be determined to see no more and hear no more of war or unnecessary domestic controversy."

Both labor and management will have to institute changes in the interest of industrial peace, Mr. Bard said. He declared "unions must voluntarily recognize the quickest way to forfeit its rights is the wanton flouting of public interest."

As for management, Mr. Bard said it must substitute "good human relations" for the "old idea of good public relations" with its consumers.

"Groping for Years"

"I do not intend to condemn the craft or professions of public relations as such," said the Navy official, "but I insist emphatically, however, that management has been groping along for years with something erroneously called 'public relations' while what it needed all along was industrial relations and human relations."

"Now is the time," continued Mr. Bard, "to organize co-operation to meet our postwar problems, and I strongly recommend to both management leadership and union leadership the setting up of some agency at once to work steadily throughout the balance of the war for the accomplishment of that co-operation, which will go far in the settlement of the future problems of this nation both at home and in the field of international trade."

John Green of Camden, N. J., President of the shipyard workers, advocated consultation between representatives of labor movements in various nations to work out a labor program for war and peace, saying:

"The wage scales and working conditions that will be established for labor in Europe, and even in Asia, must be such that they cannot be used to drag down the standards of American workers through operation of international capital."

Mr. Green said the only way to maintain American living standards after the war was "to make it possible for foreign labor to raise their standards up to ours through collective bargaining and democratic processes."

The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ABOVE SUSPICION—Mystery story about man and wife on mission for British Foreign Office. Elaborate, entertaining melodrama.—M. Y.

ACTION IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC—First-rate melodrama about resourceful American Merchant Marine men who sail convoys to Europe.—M. Y.

ADVENTURE IN BLACKMAIL—British-made comedy of misunderstanding resulting from a marriage for revenge that turns romantic with good results in entertainment.—M. Y.

AERIAL GUNNER—Strong program melodrama about revengeful air corps man who perishes heroically. Details at gunnery school absorbing.—M. Y.

AIR RAID WARDENS—Laurel and Hardy help defeat Nazi saboteurs.—M. Y. C.

ALASKA HIGHWAY—Melodrama about building of Alcan highway.—M. Y.

ALIBI—Clever detective story well-acted.—M. Y.

ALL BY MYSELF—Variations on triangle situation, with advertising business setting, and song-dance relief, all so-so.—M. Y.

ANDY HARDY'S DOUBLE LIFE—Andy winds up his affairs in Carvel and departs for college. Amusing, sometimes touching, sometimes overdone.—M. Y. C.

APPOINTMENT IN BERLIN—Spy melodrama, with neat twist, centering about Briton who wins confidence of Nazis.—M. Y.

ASSIGNMENT IN BRITTANY—War romance centering about young Frenchman's masquerade as another soldier in his old home.—M. Y.

AT DAWN WE DIE—French boy and girl saboteurs shoot works and escape. Good cast in workmanlike story.—M. Y.

AVENGERS—Conventional war melodrama set in Norway.—M. Y.

BACKGROUND TO DANGER—Adventure story about American who assists in keeping Turkey neutral. Sustained entertainment.—M. Y.

BEHIND PRISON WALLS—Misleading title for mildly entertaining satire on big business.—M. Y.

BEHIND THE RISING SUN—Japanese youth becomes killer when war test comes, forsaking his fox-caste fiancee, and American friends.—M. Y.

BEST FOOT FORWARD—Entertaining Technicolor musical about girl screen star's adventures as prom date.—M. Y. C.

BLACK HILLS EXPRESS—Regulation Western of Wells-Fargo days.—M. Y. C.

BLACK RAVEN—Wholesale murder in inn.—M.

BLACK SEA FIGHTERS—Stirring Russian documentary showing how the people of Sevastopol held out against the Nazis for eight months.—M. Y. C.

BLOCKED TRAIL—The three Mesquiteers round up the bandits again.—M. Y. C.

BOMBARDIER—Friendly enemies in crews that dropped bombs on Tokyo. Exciting melodrama strongly masculine in interest.—M. Y.

BOMBERS' MOON—American flier meets Russian girl in Germany and they melodramatically escape to England.—M. Y.

BORDERTOWN GUN FIGHTERS—Lottery swindle unraveled in good Western.—M. Y. C.

CAPTIVE WILD WOMAN—Mad surgeon transforms ape into woman, who reverts to ape and kills him. Morbid stuff for horror film fans only.—M.

CHATTERBOX—Musical farce about movie and radio cutups, with melodramatic finish.—M. Y. C.

CHINA—American schoolteacher's devotion to pupils in China stirs callous salesman to rousing deeds in aid of Chinese.—M. Y.

CHINA GIRL—Melodrama about U. S. newsreelman and Chinese teacher's daughter, against war background. Realistic bombing climax.—M. Y.

CITY THAT STOPPED HITLER—Realistic Russian record of resistance at Stalingrad.—M. Y.

CLANCY STREET BOYS—East Side Kids kick gangsters in roughhouse kidnap melodrama.—M. Y.

CLAUDIA—Dorothy McGuire in delightful performance as a rattle-pate tomboy who grew up.—M. Y.

COASTAL COMMAND—Documentary showing daily work of Royal Air Force in protecting convoys in Northern waters.—M. Y. C.

COLT COMRADES—Hopalong Cassidy outwits crooks who would steal water from ranch.—M. Y. C.

CONEY ISLAND—Honky-tonk singer's rise to fame as Broadway musical star. Gorgeous Technicolor. Will please Betty Grable's following.—M. Y.

CONSTANT NYMPH—Deeply touching, well-acted story of young girl's unrequited love for middle-aged composer, and her passing just when she realizes that she has imagined him.—M. Y.

COWBOY IN MANHATTAN—Class B backstage musical about boy and girl beset by Tin-Pan-Alley chiselers.—M. Y. C.

CRASH DIVE—Night commando raid in Technicolor. Good romantic melodrama of submarine war.—M. Y.

CRYSTAL BALL—Heavy-handed romantic farce about girl who gets her man by masquerading as fortune teller.—M. Y.

DANGER! WOMEN AT WORK—Girls doing war jobs. Mediocre melodrama with confused story, but interesting cast.—M. Y. C.

DEADMAN'S GULCH—Careful formula Western about gangster operators of freight line.—M. Y. C.

DESERT VICTORY—Thrilling British documentary about Montgomery's successful November attack against Rommel in Egypt.—M. Y.

DESPERADOES—Technicolor photography in western story with standard plot.—M. Y.

DESPERATE JOURNEY—Implausibility, speed, and excitement as RAF bomber crew, brought down over Germany, escape to England.—M. Y.

DESTROYER—Melodrama about dauntless sailor who won't let his mates give up.—M. Y.

DEVIL WITH HITLER—Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.

DIARY OF A NAZI—Soviet war picture that makes Russia hero of story and women saboteurs its heroines. Absorbing, thrilling, even humorous at times.—M. Y.

DIXIE—Technicolor musical with impersonation of Dan Emmett, who wrote famous play and helped start Negro minstrelsy.—M. Y. C.

DIXIE DUGAN—Supporting comedy for double bill, seeking to make fun of wartime Washington.—M. Y.

DU BARRY WAS A LADY—Night-club entertainment values again prove dubious source of screen farce, even in Technicolor.—M.

EDGE OF DARKNESS—Story of Nazi brutality during occupation of town in Norway. Too much killing for general audience, otherwise excellent of kind.—M.

EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes.—M. Y.

FIGHTING BUCKAROO—The hero saves the ranch in a rip-snorting western.—M. Y. C.

FALL IN—Rival sergeants provide more of slapstick fun furnished in "Tanks a Million."—M. Y. C.

FALCON STRIKES BACK—Falsely accused hero rounds up real culprits.—M. Y.

FALLEN SPARROW—Thrilling melodramatic tale of espionage with an unromantic conclusion for novel twist.—M. Y.

FALSE FACES—District attorney clears son of peculiar laugh blunders into new mess of trouble that may interest his listening public.—M. Y. C.

FIGHTING FRONTIER—Daring cowboy poses as outlaw and captures bandits in satisfactory minor Western.—M. Y. C.

FIRED WIFE—Matrimonial farce about misunderstanding in advertising and theatrical business. Well cast and continuously amusing.—M. Y.

FLIGHT FOR FREEDOM—Mace reckless by lover's fickleness, girl aviator tragically pilots ship to disaster in far Pacific on Navy mission.—M.

FLYING FORTRESS—Mediocre film about Yanks in the R. A. F., climaxed by raid over Berlin.—M. Y.

FOREVER AND A DAY—History of 140-year-old London house provides thread which brings in more than 70 film players in series of patriotic incidents.—M. Y. C.

FORTRESS ON THE VOLGA—Russian picture of defense of Tsaritsin (Stalingrad) against Germans and White Russians in 1918, showing how Soviet emerged from First World War chaos.—M.

FRANKENSTEIN MEETS THE WOLF MAN — Double portion chiller-diller strictly for horror trade.—M.

GILLOW THE BAND—Modest musical about farmer-trombonist in night club.—M. Y. C.

FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS—Film of Hemingway novel of Spanish Revolution, following book with modulations to be expected. Admirably acted, and photographed in Technicolor in manner to heighten pictorial and dramatic values.—M. Y.

FRONTIER BADMAN—Texans of 1869 beat beef trust in rousing melodrama. Good cast.—M. Y. C.

FRONTIER FURY—Melodrama about hero under unjust cloud who rounds up real bandits.—M. Y. C.

FUGITIVE FROM SONORA—Trick melodrama, which uses Don "Red" Barry as hero and villain. For not too choosy double bills.—M. Y. C.

GALS INCORPORATED—Tasteless musical about gay bachelor who pretends to be married.—M.

GENTLE GANGSTER—Reformed bootlegger cleans up racketeers.—M. Y.

GET GOING—Fair melodramatic farce about Washington.—M. Y.

José Iturbi

Making his film debut in "Thousands Cheer."

HERS TO HOLD—Agreeable fable with music; boy meets girl, they separate, but will meet again as the war permits.—M. Y. C.

HI, BUDDY—Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialties.—M. Y. C.

HI DIDDLE DIDDLE—Farce with music about delayed honeymoon.—Frothy.—M. Y.

HIGH EXPLOSIVE—Reckless, selfish truck driver finally sacrifices himself in good cause. Exciting trick plot.—M. Y.

HITLER'S CHILDREN—Tragic story of effect upon boy and girl in Germany of Fuhrer's systematic education of youth.—M. Y.

HI'YA, CHUM—Ritz Brothers raise corn in melange of song, dance, and knockabout antics.—M. Y. C.

HITLER, DEAD OR ALIVE—Alcatraz graduates go to Berlin to "get" Hitler.—M. Y. C.

HIDDEN HAND—Melodrama about deranged murderer. Weak in story, direction and acting.—M.

HIT PARADE OF 1943—Romance of Tin Pan Alley with too-smart writer improved by affection of sweet girl composer.—M. Y.

PURPLE V—Passable low-priced melodrama about downed British flier's escape from Germany.—M. Y.

QUIET, PLEASE, MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.

RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.

REDHEAD FROM MANHATTAN—Class B musical that gives Lupe Velez a dual role.—M. Y. C.

REPORT FROM THE ALEUTIANS — Technicolor documentary showing how U. S. forces are preparing to bomb Japanese out of Kiska. Handsome, instructive, inspiriting.—M. Y. C.

RHYTHM OF THE ISLANDS—Minor musical diversion in South Seas spoofing the "let's-get-away-from-it-all" routine.—M. Y. C.

RHYTHM PARADE—Low budget musical.—M. Y.

ROBIN HOOD OF THE RANGE—Well-worn melio material.—M. Y. C.

SAGEBRUSH LAW—Tim Holt rounds up bank swindlers and clears father's name in familiar melodramatic style.—M. Y. C.

SARONG GIRL—Night club-crook set-up for routine musical melodrama.—M. Y.

SALUDOS AMIGOS—Superb Disney travelogue in South America. Amusing, entertaining, and instructive.—M. Y. C.

SALUTE TO THE MARINES—Retired Marine leads delaying action. Lively melodrama.—M. Y.

SALUTE FOR THREE—Thinly plotted musical program filler.—M. Y. C.

SECRET ENEMIES—G-men get Nazi in 59 minutes of familiar action melodrama.—M. Y.

SECRETS OF THE UNDERGROUND—Unpretentious yet well-made murder mystery, solved by romantic district attorney and girl reporter.—M. Y.

SHERLOCK HOLMES IN WASHINGTON—Sherlock slickly prevents enemy agents from stealing important papers.—M. Y. C.

SHRINE OF VICTORY—Documentary showing Greek resistance to Fascist invasion.—M. Y.

SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.

SILVER FLEET—Sabotage in Netherlands, acted neatly in exciting British melodrama.—M. Y.

SILVER SPURS—Roy Rogers solves a murder mystery in which he is falsely accused.—M. Y. C.

SKY'S THE LIMIT—War-time romantic comedy which Fred Astaire highlights with Joan Leslie as partner.—M. Y.

SLEEPY LAGOON—Girl mayor bests racketeers in passable melodrama.—M. Y. C.

SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS — Shop girl's dream of handsome husband and luxury comes true after entertaining adventures.—M. Y. C.

SOMETHING TO SHOUT ABOUT — Vaudeville returns in a backstage musical which displays some good incidental talent. Cole Porter songs.—M. Y.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE — Steadily entertaining British melodrama of return of vital war machine from France.—M. Y.

SONG OF TEXAS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots way through lively western.—M. Y. C.

SO PROUDLY WE HAIL!—Exceptional cast in moving story of heroism of nurses on Bataan.—M. Y.

SOMEONE TO REMEMBER—Sentimental comedy about mother who kept hope of seeing long-lost son. Well-cast minor romantic interest.—M. Y. C.

SPITFIRE—Leslie Howard in stirring British-made picture showing how the Spitfire fighting plane was brought to high efficiency.—M. Y. C.

SPY TRAIN—Cheaply made, but fast pace helps melodrama involving reporter and Nazi agents.—M. Y.

STAGE DOOR CANTEEN—Glorifying Canteen's service to soldiers and sailors. Many stage and screen luminaries, and six name bands.—M. Y. C.

STORMY WEATHER—Bill Robinson's inimitable dancing in Negro musical that touches on incidents in his career.—M. Y. C.

STRANGER FROM PECOS—Bandits get 20 minutes start, but they haven't a chance in this melodramatic setup.—M. Y. C.

STRANGER IN TOWN—Small-town political machine smashed in fair melodrama.—M. Y. C.

STAND BY, ALL NETWORKS—News commentator tracks down saboteurs in conventional action melodrama.—M. Y. C.

SUBMARINE BASE—Gangster, suspected of aiding Nazis, double-crosses them instead. Exciting Class B melodrama, well-played.—M. Y.

SWING-SHIFT MAIZIE—Long-suffering war worker finally turns against incorrigible girl cheat. Strong, unedifying melodramatic romance—M. Y.

SWING YOUR PARTNERS—Popular radio entertainers in mild comedy with music about woman manufacturer who by going to work incog discovers how to treat workers better.—M. Y. C.

TARZAN TRIUMPHS—Johnny Weissmuller defeats Nazi paratroopers who drop into jungle.—M. Y.

TENNESSEE JOHNSON—Biographical drama of post-Civil War history, making President Johnson martyr in democracy's cause. Well acted.—M. Y. C.

TENTING TONIGHT IN THE OLD CAMPGROUND—Fair Western of stagecoach days.—M. Y. C.

THEY CAME TO BLOW UP AMERICA—Rambling war melodrama presented as fictionalized background story of case of eight saboteurs captured about a year ago.—M. Y.'C.

THIS IS THE ARMY—Spectacular musical comedy version of stage revue, with original cast of 350 soldiers, and others for handsome, stirring patriotic entertainment.—M. Y. C.

THIS LAND IS MINE—Mild schoolmaster emerges as hero of Nazi-dominated town. Exceptional cast, inspiring theme.—M. Y.

THUMBS UP—Passable miner musical about singer who learns to place good of Allied war effort ahead of ambition.—M. Y. C.

TIGER FANGS—Frank Buck defeats Nazi plot to turn animals loose on jungle natives. Melodrama for duals.—M. Y.

TONIGHT WE RAID CALAIS—Melodrama about lone British saboteur working with French underground to blow up Nazi-occupied factory.—M. Y.

TWO WEEKS TO LIVE—Lum 'n' Abner fans will enjoy this farce about efforts to get quick money out of hair-raising adventures.—M. Y. C.

VICTORY THROUGH AIR POWER—Entertaining and absorbing Disney combination of cartoon and realistic photography to present Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky's argument for the consolidation of all U. S. air power under single separate command.—M. Y. C.

WAGON TRACKS WEST—Indian, crooked commissioner, rich grazing lands stirred together into cracking Western.—M. Y. C.

WATCH ON THE RHINE—Paul Lukas and Bette Davis in moving drama of couple devoted to the underground opposition to fascism.—M. Y. C.

WE'VE NEVER BEEN LICKED—War melodrama which has Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College for the most part as scene, and exciting air-plane-ship battle for finish.—M. Y.

WEST SIDE KID—Far-fetched melodrama about gangster who reforms—neglected family.—M. Y.

WILD HORSE STAMPEDE—New western series starts with roundup of horse thieves.—M. Y. C.

WEST OF TEXAS—Modestly budgeted western with song.—M. Y. C.

WHAT'S BUZZIN' COUSIN?—Passable musical romance of radio entertainers.—M. Y. C.

WHITE SAVAGE—Technicolor South Seas romance of princess and fisherman.—M. Y. C.

WILD HORSE RUSTLERS—Government agents tangle with Nazi agents who seek to destroy Uncle Sam's horses. Rubber-stamp western.—M. Y. C.

WINGS OVER THE PACIFIC—Quickie South Seas stuff with war incidents for topicality.—M. Y. C.

YANKS AHOY—Two battling sergeants capture submarine in knockabout melodrama.—M. Y. C.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY—James Cagney's expert playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Enthusiastic.—M. Y.

YOUNGEST PROFESSION—Girl autograph hunter meets movie stars amusingly, and entangles parents in harmless but annoying gossip.—M. Y. C.

Recent Releases

ADVENTURES OF A ROOKIE—Farce about army life, with new soldiers getting in and out of scrapes every few minutes.—M. Y. C.

BEYOND THE LAST FRONTIER—Texas ranger joins outlaw band, the quicker to bring about their capture. Fast action in minor melodrama.—M. Y. C.

GREAT MR. HANDEL—Technicolor biography of the composer during the years of adversity preceding his composition of "Messiah." Filmed in England with a good cast and careful presentation of numerous Handel songs and choruses.—M. Y. C.

JEANNIE—British-made Cinderella tale about Scottish farm drudge who spends small inheritance on trip to romantic prewar Vienna, and ends by marrying Yorkshire salesman. Light amusement.—M. Y. C.

LADY TAKES A CHANCE—Girl tenderfoot from East encounters untamed cowboy and hog-ties him after series of farcical adventures.—M. Y. C.

LARCENY WITH MUSIC—Singer's manager saves Leo Carrillo's night club from bankruptcy by popularizing his musical numbers. Program filler.—M. Y.

MAN FROM MUSIC MOUNTAIN—Roy Rogers and his horse Trigger and feud between cattlemen and sheep raisers, with nine cheerful songs along the way and much handsome mountain scenery.—M. Y. C.

STRANGE DEATH OF ADOLF HITLER—Misleading title for flash melodrama about killing of impersonator of Hitler by the impersonator's wife under the impression that she was shooting the Fuhrer.—M.

THOUSANDS CHEER—M-G-M's parade of stars with camp show done in Technicolor, three bands, and circus act. Good light entertainment.—M. Y. C.

WINTERTIME—Sonja Henie again displays her skating skill in ice musical. Long on performance talent and short on story interest.—M. Y. C.

GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.

GHOST AND THE GUEST—Rehash of mystery play routines.—M. Y.

GHOSTS ON THE LOOSE—East Side Kids raid propaganda lair.—M. Y.

GHOST RIDER—Johnny Mack Brown helps Sheriff Hatton round up killer gang.—M. Y. C.

GOOD LUCK, MR. YATES—War worker, falsely accused of spying, saves shipyard.—M. Y. C.

GOOD MORNING, JUDGE—Mediocre program comedy, with music, about man and woman songsmiths who try to outsmart each other, then marry.—M. Y.

GUADALAJARA—Mexican-made film, with folk songs for musical interest in conventional story of two girls who nearly marry wrong men.—M. Y.

GYANDEV OF INDIA—Talking picture made in Bombay about a semi-legendary prophet who revived a religion of man's brotherhood. Native pageantry and music.—M. Y.

HANGMEN ALSO DIE—Gestapo searches vainly for Czech assassin of Nazi leader in Prague. Exciting melodramatic mystery.—M.

HAPPY GO LUCKY—Caribbean capers and song specialties, done in Technicolor.—M. Y.

HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well-acted.—M.

HARRIGAN'S KID—Offensive, dishonest jockey reforms, thanks to affection for horse and benevolent employer.—M. Y.

HAUNTED RANCH—Range busters find money stolen from Denver mint. Program filler.—M. Y. C.

HEADIN' FOR GOD'S COUNTRY—Fifth columnists in Aleutians find their plans defeated. Lively, but conventional melodrama.—M. Y.

HEAVEN CAN WAIT—Don Ameche as modern Casanova in tricky, oversentimentalized story made amusing by Lubitsch's direction.—M. Y.

HE HIRED THE BOSS—Stuart Erwin as the worm who turns. Topical program filler.—M. Y. C.

HE'S MY GUY—Backstage musical, pleasantly familiar for Class B double bills.—M. Y. C.

HENRY ALDRICH SWINGS IT—Henry goes romantic briefly, and encounters crooks in formula melodramatic comedy.—M. Y.

HIT THE ICE—Abbott and Costello have ludicrous adventures with crooks, ending well in dazzling skiing.—M. Y. C.

HITLER'S MADMAN—Overdone melodrama about destruction of Lidice.—M. Y.

HOLY MATRIMONY—Amusing fable about famous painter who wished to live peaceful life.—M. Y. C.

HONEYMOON LODGE—Slender musical about estranged husband and wife who become reconciled through re-enactment of courtship.—M. Y. C.

HOPPY SERVES A WRIT—Hopalong Cassidy catches bandits. Evergreen melodramatics.—M. Y. C.

HOOSIER HOLIDAY—Musical with Hoosier Hot Shots and other radio talent.—M. Y. C.

HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters' style of warbling.—M. Y. C.

HUMAN COMEDY—William Saroyan's pleasant and touching comment upon life in a small town and a particular family as affected by the war.—M. Y. C.

IDAHO—Western, well-done with singing ranger who rounds up bank robbers.—M. Y. C.

INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing camera tricks, brutality and Keystone comedy.—M. Y.

IT'S A GREAT LIFE—More Blondie and Dagwood adventures, this time with horse.—M. Y. C.

IT COMES UP LOVE—Moderately amusing. Gloria Jean comedy romance with songs.—M. Y. C.

I WALKED WITH A ZOMBIE—Morbid phony horrors.—M.

JITTERBUGS—Laurel and Hardy tangle with crooks and recover girl's bank roll amid slapstick antics and musical turns.—M. Y. C.

JOHNNY COME LATELY—Roving reporter befriends woman publisher and mixes in small-town politics, with good melodramatic results.—M. Y.

JUNIOR ARMY—Freddie Bartholomew and the Dead End kids unmask Nazi agent.—M. Y. C.

KANSAN—Expected Western ingredients.—M. Y. C.

KEEP 'EM SLUGGING—Dead End and East Side Kids slap down each other, then get together to catch perpetrators of crime. It's all a matter of taste.—M.

KID DYNAMITE—East Side Kids tangle successfully with thugs trying to exploit a boxing match, then join up for war.—M. Y. C.

KID RIDES AGAIN—Billy the Kid, framed for a crime he didn't commit, rounds up gang. Routine Western.—M. Y.

KING OF THE COWBOYS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots his way through well-made, finely paced western about saboteurs masquerading as carnival entertainers.—M. Y. C.

LAST WILL OF DR. MABUSE—Well-made but morbid mystery story, a study of criminal insanity, with excursions into hypnotism, ghosts and "transmigration of souls."—M.

LADIES' DAY—Farce about domestic affairs of baseball players. Lupe Velez sets pace.—M. Y. C.

LADY GANGSTER—Mediocre crime melodrama.—M

LAND OF HUNTED MEN—Range Busters help round up robbers. Fair program supporter.—M. Y. C.

LAW OF THE NORTHWEST—Mounties defeat land grabbers in ordinary melodrama.—M. Y. C.

LET'S FACE IT—Passable musical about soldiers and flighty married couples.—M. Y.

LET'S HAVE FUN—Mild program comedy for those who enjoy Bert Gordon's radio humor as "the mad Russian."—M. Y. C.

LONDON BLACKOUT MURDERS — Machine-made mystery thriller about murderer who takes justice into his own hands.—M.

LONE PRAIRIE—Uneven western, exciting at times, with cowboys rounding up pay roll robbers in romance of the open spaces.—M. Y. C.

LONE STAR TRAIL—Entertaining, if routine, western mixing thrills with comedy.—M. Y. C.

MANTRAP—Passable minor mystery tale with Scotland Yard sleuth unmasking killer.—M. Y.

MASQUERADE—Russian version of century-old tragic poem by Lermontov, with Byronic hero who learns that he cannot look with contempt upon less clever men.—M. Y.

MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about carnival rider who becomes great ballerina.—M.

MISSION TO MOSCOW—Elaborate screening of former U. S. Ambassador Davies' report on Russia's friendship for United Nations.—M. Y.

MISTER BIG—Juvenile jive session.—M. Y.

MOON IS DOWN—Impressive translation of Steinbeck's novel about occupation of Norwegian town by Nazi troops, and their inability to make townspeople cower.—M. Y.

MORE THE MERRIER—Washington's housing shortage becomes subject of well-written, neatly-acted romantic farce.—M. Y.

MR. LUCKY—Draft-dodging gambler becomes patriotic member of merchant marine in fairly entertaining melodramatic romance.—M. Y.

MURDER IN TIMES SQUARE—Mystery melodrama for lower brackets.—M.

MY FRIEND FLICKA—Picturesque and touching story of boy's gain in confidence through owning filly. Filmed in Technicolor.—M. Y. C.

MY SON, THE HERO—Strained comedy about down-at-heels fight promoter who puts up successful-businessman front to impress boy.—M. Y.

NIGHT FOR CRIME—Routine "quickie" about a film studio murder and kidnaping.—M. Y.

NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery-farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.

NINE BACHELORS—Guitry farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.

NOBODY'S DARLING—Fair comedy about home life of pair of screen players and daughter.—M. Y. C.

PASSPORT TO SUEZ—Lone Wolf unjustly suspected in lively melodrama.—M. Y.

PARDON MY GUN—Passable western. Engineer proves girl didn't steal hundred grand.—M. Y. C.

PETTICOAT LARCENY—Girl star of radio seeks local color among crooks and reforms them in a melodrama for the family and juvenile trade.—M. Y. C.

PHANTOM OF THE OPERA—Familiar chiller remade in Technicolor with care for musical values. Several horrible scenes.—M. Y.

PILOT NO. FIVE—Regenerated tool of corrupt politician pays debt to society by suicide bombing of Japanese in exciting melodrama.—M. Y.

PITURI—Australian-made mystery romance involving lady novelist and white savage.—M.

PITTSBURGH—Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the war. Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.

POWERS GIRL—Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model. Benny Goodman's "hot licks" welcome.—M.

PRESENTING LILY MARS—Backstage musical, with Judy Garland as country girl determined to act. Romantic and spectacular.—M. Y. C.

PRELUDE TO WAR—Factual pictorial record, with commentary, of causes of World War II, startingwith occupation of Manchuria.—M. Y. C.

PRISON MUTINY—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.

Paper Plays Vital Part In War Against the Axis

CHICAGO, Sept. 22 (AP)—If you can't find enough paper to wrap Christmas gifts this year, it may be because much of the United States paper supply is being used to wrap lethal gifts for the Axis.

An exhibition at an Army and Navy requirements conference of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry showed how paper has enlisted for war.

Exhibits ranged from a cargo parachute resembling a voluminous paper and net skirt to minute waterproof packets of sulfadiazine tablets for individual soldiers. Ready for packaging in a thick corrugated box was a gas mask for a horse. Under as many of nine layers of corrugated paper were paeked Army supplies ranging from machine parts to medical supplies.

Packages must be waterproof, corrosion resistant, cushioned to prevent breakage and sturdy enough to withstand grappling hooks and rough handling. Wood, plastics and metal were used along with paper to pack munitions and supplies.

Moisture-proof plastic jackets fitted over everything from needles to airplane motors. Dehydration agents inside the plastic envelopes were added safeguards against corrosion.

Made of paper about three-quarters of an inch thick is a horseshoe shaped bomb collar that fits around the bomb to facilitate handling. Waterproof message papers and sacks also were shown.

These wrappings for bundles that will help beat the Axis are sturdy corrugated sheets, kraft papers with an inner thickness of asphalt or with heavy outer coatings of grease. They'll be used to preserve food or keep rust from dulling a knife blade that may decide a fight between a Yank and a Jap.

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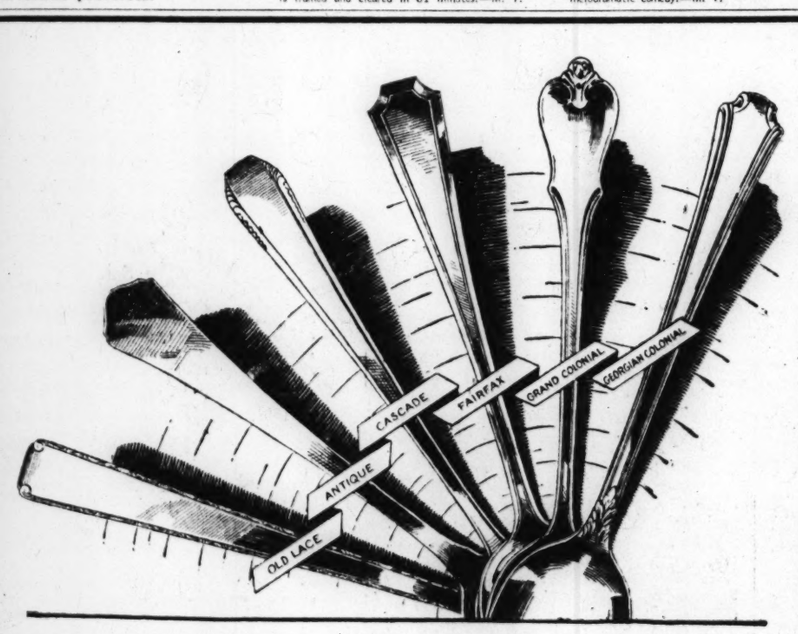

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The Home Forum

Deserved Success

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEHEMIAH, in rebuilding the wall of Jerusalem, demonstrated a right sense of persistency. His was a devotion to exalted purpose and honest achievement. He met and refuted all the arguments of the enemy, even those which seemed plausible when first presented, for he was sufficiently alert to detect their subtlety. His report reads (Nehemiah 4:9), "Nevertheless we made our prayer unto our God, and set a watch against them day and night, because of them."

Once his great and noble undertaking was under way, no artifice, attempted delay, or adverse criticism could turn him from his worthy plan to bring it to completion. "Why should the work cease, while I leave it, and come down to you?" was his scornful response to the invitations of his enemies (Nehemiah 6:3).

* * *

On page 287 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Philanthropy is loving, ameliorative, revolutionary; it wakens lofty desires, new possibilities, achievements, and energies;" and further that "it touches thought to spiritual issues, systematizes action, and insures success." On page 288 she says that "it unselfs men and pushes on the ages," and adds: "The philanthropist or reformer gives little thought to self-defence; his life's incentive and sacrifice need no apology. The good done and the good to do are his ever-present reward."

How completely Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, fulfilled her own words in her work for humanity is best known and appreciated by her loyal followers. Students of Christian Science, having enlisted in this great Cause, are well aware that no personal element has ever contributed to the success of Leader or student. All alike have climbed the steeps in proportion to "the good done" and their persistence in "the good to do."

* * *

In these times of stress, we are called upon more than ever to work for a troubled world. Should we not know that the liberated ideas which have dawned upon and are developing in human consciousness cannot be misinterpreted, misused, or misappropriated to allure a populace into mere pleasurable living? Of this we can be assured, that divine Love will arrest any such laxity, for error always destroys itself. The light of Truth is ever in the ascendancy to dispel every cloud of mortal deception, the counterfeit indulgences as well as the pains of the senses.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 223), under the marginal heading "Heralds of Science," we read: "Peals that should startle the slumbering thought from its erroneous dream are partially unheeded; but the last trump has not sounded, or this would not be so. Marvels, calamities, and sin will much more abound as truth urges upon mortals its resisted claims; but the awful daring of sin destroys sin, and foreshadows the triumph of truth."

We learn through a thorough study of the textbook, not that such disturbances must occur in order to bring about better results, but that if troublous situations arise in individual or collective experience, we must look above and beyond the seeming to the true status of things, in order that we may clear our vision and be ready to enjoy the inevitable harmony of a well-directed life in a well-regulated world.

In other words, because Love reigns supreme, truth will triumph. Hence there is no occasion for allowing thought to become confused by letting a supposititious devil, or evil, argue one out of a good work. Such arguments tend either to discourage one or else to hold out fallacious prospects of reward. Was not Jesus tested in like manner in the wilderness? But after overthrowing every temptation because of his paramount loyalty to Principle alone, he enjoyed the blessed experience of being ministered to by angels, God's pure thoughts, calm and peaceful.

* * *

Shakespeare and Cervantes agree to the proposition, "Tell the truth and shame the devil." Let us remember that our acknowledgment of the power of a positive expression of the truth about individual or world conditions cannot fail of right results. Right thinking must put to flight alien armies only negatively equipped with outmoded weapons of greed, false ambition, self-will, and domination.

The indomitably courageous Christian, the truly successful individual, is he who is keeping thought fixed on the higher ideals of life. Thus he is subjugating the beliefs of materiality and demonstrating real substance—the glory and permanency of Spirit. Through right thinking he invites success; yea, he will deserve it.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking; and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in black, blue, or brown morocco leather at $5; a DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7, and in various other editions at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of remittance by

ALFRED PITTMAN
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street
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Catalogue of all the works of Mrs Eddy sent free on request.

By Courtesy of the Cincinnati (Ohio) Art Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"DAYS GONE BY": *A Painting by Henry F. Farny*

HOW THE AMERICAN INDIAN looked and lived, half a century ago, was vividly depicted in an exhibition, held earlier in the year, at the Cincinnati (Ohio) Art Museum. It consisted of paintings by Henry F. Farny, a native of Ribeauville, Alsace, whose father, an ardent Republican, had to flee France when Napoleon III, in 1852, established the second Empire.

The family first settled in Pennsylvania and there Henry, aged six, met the local Indians, who were Senecas, of the Iroquois Nation. The artist's boyhood was spent in Cincinnati; and, when he left Woodward High School, he studied drawing and later designed for engravers and lithographers. Some of the illustrations in Harper's Weekly during the Civil War were from his hand.

When a young man, he traveled in Europe, wandering for three years from one teacher to another, supporting himself with whatever work he could find. Unable to sell his paintings, when he came back to the United States, he entered the commercial field; but later he returned to Munich, where he studied with Diez. After 1876, Cincinnati was his permanent home.

The artist frequently went West, making one important excursion in 1885, on the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. After returning to Cincinnati, he began to produce the pictures which made him popular. Brilliant in color, his paintings are realistic scenes evolved from studies of Indian camp life, forest and prairie travel, ritual and handicrafts. Something of a gypsy by nature, Farny appears to have penetrated the personalities of his subjects and brought them out in his paintings. Having found his métier in portraying the Indian, Farny devoted himself vigorously to his task and established his position in the art world.

September

The grape upon its sculptured vine,
The bitter berry on its bough,
The pungent cone upon the pine
Are eloquently Autumn's now.

COSETTE MIDDLETON

Êxito merecido

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta página

NEHEMIAS, ao reconstruir o muro de Jerusalém, demonstrou senso acertado de persistência. Devotava-se a um propósito nobilitante e à sua realização honesta. Enfrentou e rebateu todos os argumentos do inimigo, mesmo aqueles que pareciam plausíveis quando se apresentaram pela primeira vez, pois era suficientemente perspicaz para descobrir-lhe a sutileza. Sua narrativa diz (Nehemias 4:9): "Porém nós orámos ao nosso Deus, e pusemos uma guarda contra êles, de dia e de noite, por causa dêles."

Uma vez que seu grande e nobre empreendimento tinha sido iniciado, não houve artifício, nem tentativa de retardamento, nem crítica adversa que pudesse desviá-lo do plano meritório de completar a obra. "Porque cessaria esta obra, enquanto eu a deixasse, e fosse ter convosco?" foi sua resposta desdenhosa aos convites de seus inimigos (Nehemias 6:3).

Na página 287 de *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (A Primeira Igreja de Cristo, Cientista, e Miscelânea), Mary Baker Eddy escreve: "A filantropia é carinhosa, melhoradora, revolucionária; desperta desejos sublimes, novas possibilidades, realizações, e energias;" e além disso, "conduz o pensamento a conclusões espirituais, sistematiza a ação, e assegura o êxito." Na página 288 continua dizendo que "ela liberta os homens do próprio eu, adianta-se aos tempos," e acrescenta: "O filântropo ou reformador pouco se incomoda com a defeza própria; o incentivo e o sacrifício de sua vida não precisam de desculpas. O bem que êle fez e o bem a fazer são sua recompensa sempre-presente."

São os fiéis seguidores de Mrs. Eddy, a Descobridora e Fundadora da Ciência Cristã, os que melhor sabem apreciar a maneira completa com que ela cumpriu as próprias palavras no seu trabalho pela humanidade. Os estudiosos da Ciência Cristã alistados nesta grande Causa, estão perfeitamente cientes de que nenhum elemento pessoal jamais contribuiu ao êxito da Lider ou do estudioso. Todos, de igual maneira, treparam as escarpas na proporção "do bem que foi feito" e na persistência no "bem a fazer".

Nestes tempos de aflição somos chamados, mais do que nunca, a trabalhar por um mundo perturbado. Não deveríamos saber que as idéias libertadas que, como a aurora, iluminaram a consciência humana e nela se desenvolvem não podem ser mal interpretadas, aplicadas abusivamente, ou deturpadas para induzir o povo a uma simples vida de prazeres? Mas podemos estar certos de que o Amor divino porá um paradeiro a qualquer frouxidão dessa categoria, porquanto o êrro sempre se destroi a si próprio. A luz da Verdade está sempre em ascendência para desfazer tôda e qualquer nuvem da decepção mortal, tanto as indulgências enganosas como as dôres dos sentidos.

Em *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras, pg. 223), sob o título marginal de "Arautos da Ciência", lemos: "Os clangores que deveriam despertar o pensamento adormecido do seu sonho errôneo passam parcialmente desapercebidos; mas a última trombeta ainda não sôou, ou então isto não seria assim. Abundarão ainda muito mais as maravilhas, as calamidades e os pecados, à medida que a verdade impuser aos mortais as reivindicações às quais êles se opuseram; mas a terrível ousadia do pecado destroi o pecado, e pressagia o triunfo da verdade."

Através de um estudo minucioso do livro-texto chegamos a saber que tais distúrbios não precisam ocorrer para que se produzam resultados melhores, mas que se tais situações tumultuosas surgirem na experiência individual ou coletiva, temos de lançar o olhar acima e além daquilo que parece ser, em direção ao verdadeiro estado de coisas, afim de que possamos clarificar nossa visão e estarmos preparados para gozar a inevitável harmonia de uma vida bem dirigida em um mundo bem regulado.

Em outras palavras, já que o Amor reina supremo, a verdade triunfará. Eis porque não há razão para deixar o pensamento ficar confuso por permitirmos que um suposto diabo, ou o mal, venha com seus argumentos desviar-nos de um trabalho bom. Tais argumentos, ou tendem a nos desanimar ou apresentam-nos perspectivas falazes de recompensa. Não foi Jesús tentado, de igual maneira, no deserto? Mas após sobrepujar tôda tentação, em virtude de sua soberana e exclusiva lealdade ao Princípio, fruiu a benfazeja experiência de ter anjos a servi-lo, pensamentos puros de Deus, calmos e pacíficos.

Shakespeare e Cervantes concordam na proposição, "Conta a verdade e envergonha o diabo." Lembremo-nos que nosso reconhecimento do poder que a expressão positiva da verdade tem sôbre as condições do indivíduo ou do mundo, não pode falhar em produzir resultados corretos. O pensar correto tem de pôr em fuga os exércitos estrangeiros equipados apenas negativamente com as armas caducas da cobiça, da falsa ambição, da fôrça de vontade, e da vontade de dominar.

O Cristão de coragem indômita, o indivíduo verdadeiramente cheio de êxito, é aquele que mantem o pensamento fito nos ideais mais elevados da vida. Desta forma êle subjuga as crenças da materialidade e demonstra a substância real—a glória e permanência do Espírito. Por intermédio do pensar correto êle não só atrai o êxito; de fato, êle o merece.

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtém-se escrevendo à Christian Science Publishing Society (A Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

I Catch the Bus in Ecuador

THE TRAVELER of little-traveled trails learns to be provident. So although the most optimistic of my Lojano friends seemed to think there was nothing to do but mount and be off, I made many inquiries as I approached the morning of departure. For twenty-four sucres I found a long, rubberized poncho: *un poncho de aguas*, a gaily-printed square of cloth dipped in liquid latex, guaranteed to stick in hot weather and to smell in any weather. No head protection bigger than size seven was to be had, so I bought a piece of crude felt shaped like the top of a toadstool, from which local modistes fashion the women's styles. For dry weather I got a beautiful, long, striped poncho made in Cariamanga, near the Peruvian frontier. The ponchos of this section are longer than those of Otavalo and Riobamba, and both lighter and closer woven. They are therefore much better suited for a tall man on the trail in wet weather.

A traveler in South America gets used to arising at four, or four-thirty, for the day's trip, but Lojanos advised me to be civilized. A bus left for San Lucas, they told me, every hour from eight o'clock on. I could have my peon go ahead with the mule and wait for me at San Lucas and gain four hours of sleep. So at eight o'clock on the morning of March 9, 1941, I presented myself at the bus station, allowed the *teniente Cepeda* to see my passport and write my name in a ledger, and climbed into the bus. Fifteen minutes. A half-hour. I approached the teniente in the smiling, courteous manner of an Ecuadorian about to make a complaint. He knew what was on my mind. "You see, doctor, the bus hasn't got a load yet. These buses *do* go, on the hour, every hour, *when they can get a full load.*" I looked at the lounging, ponchoed figures in the doorway. How many of them were fellow passengers? As if reading my thoughts again, the teniente interrupted them. "It doesn't matter how many passengers there are, the pay load is the freight." Three quarters of an hour. An hour. Two hours. The teniente and I were getting to be quite good friends. Two hours and a half. . . . Suddenly a driver appeared from nowhere, jumped into the driver's seat, touched the horn and the starter simultaneously, and was off. The passengers, I among them, hung desperately onto the sides, or clambered into the speeding bus. Some few stood, mouth agape, in the cloud of dust beside the teniente Cepeda. That sort of thing was nothing new to me. The Paris-Lyons-Méditerranée had long since accustomed me to the beeping jump-start. Fortunately my saddlebags were already aboard. Had I missed the first spring of the bus, I should have had to wait until the next day. I folded my *poncho de Cariamanga* neatly under me to soften the plank seat and accommodated my spurs on the floor. I remembered with gratification that I had not failed to grasp the teniente's hand as I sprang for the bus. It was eleven o'clock. At this rate of speed, if my map was accurate, we should reach San Lucas at one.—From "Ecuador," by ALBERT B. FRANKLIN. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

The Colts' Education Begins

BEING THE INFANTS of our horse herd, Cheri and Periwinkle have been laughed at and petted and treated like young things until, suddenly, I noticed how big they are. They aren't colts any more; they are young fillies, arrived at the age when their education should begin. In fact, their education might easily have begun over a year ago—for I remembered that Periwinkle's brothers had been quite mannerly young horses when they were as old as the fillies are now.

Periwinkle, whom we nicknamed Winkie, is black without one white hair. She has a thick kinky mane, and a forelock which tumbles into her eyes and gives her a ponyish look. Cherie, part Arabian, is brown with a big white star on her forehead. Cherie was an orphan whom we raised on a bottle, so we have babied her even a little more than we have Winkie.

* * *

All day long the fillies roam in the hills, and late every afternoon they come home. Their lessons are taking place on summer evenings when the air is sweet and tinged with coolness, when there are shadows along the trails we ride, and stars come into the sky before we are home. Since the fillies both possess a great deal of imagination, these rides are punctuated with sudden shyings and loud snortings. Once Winkie's actions declared that a boulder by the roadside was about to pounce on her, and Cherie was quite overcome at the sight of a rotten log near the river.

But, before they were permitted to go on these adventuresome trips, I spent a little time getting them accustomed to saddle and hackamore. Some colts object to being saddled for the first time; but our fillies were entranced. They turned their heads to sniff at stirrups; they listened to the squeak of leather when they moved. Each one reacted the same way when I mounted for the first time. They walked backwards, fast. After they learned that going forward was the proper way to do, Cherie ran so wildly that I decided it was time to use a bit instead of the hackamore that was so loose and comfortable. The bit was utterly amazing. Each, when her turn came, chewed and chewed, puzzled and curious, one ear inquiringly back, the other forward.

* * *

For a while, their travels consisted of walking around and around the pasture behind the barn. When they knew vaguely about being neck-reined like cow-ponies, each was allowed to travel out on the road. I took turns, riding Winkie one evening, Cherie the next, and it was amusing to notice how each responded to new sights and smells.

To reassure them, my little niece rode along on one of the older horses. But I couldn't allow the young ones to think that all they had to do was tag along after a wiser horse; so quite often they must travel far in the lead. This Cherie loves to do. She is the adventuresome type. She walks so fast that she nearly trips over her own small hoofs; then she jogs. She lifts her head and pricks her ears and knows that something wonderful is waiting around the next bend of the trail. She is the one that snorts. She snorts at the shadows of bushes, she snorts at rabbits; she snorted so violently at a skunk that he forgot his disdain for all other animals and actually hurried away.

And one night, when we were riding through a dark field by the river, I swear she snorted at the moon. It was a moonrise well worth some kind of attention. Long before we, down in the valley, saw its bright circle, our stony mountain had received its light and begun to glow. When the full moon started to come in sight over a round black hill, we stopped to look; and it was when it stood fully risen on the hill's crest that Cherie gave forth her loudest snort of the evening. The rest of the way home, she entertained herself by uttering milder snorts at the shadow of herself in the moonlight. She had a wonderful time.

* * *

Winkie's mode of travel is a little different. She starts out, as soon as I am half in the saddle, trotting fast. She takes short, quick steps, she feels light as a leaf in the wind. She hurries for two minutes. Then, suddenly, with no warning, she stops. She shakes the thick forelock from her eyes and turns her head around. She always turns it to the left, because that is where she last saw me, as I mounted. Gently she takes my pant leg in her teeth and tugs a little. This I know is Bad Manners, and should not be tolerated. But it is funny. After a bit, she turns herself clear around to see if the other horse is coming. Yes, he is! Winkie must hurry. Trot, trot, trot she goes; her legs would twinkle if only they were white.

* * *

Her habit of stopping to see if the other horse is coming made me think that perhaps she would object to traveling all by herself. So, one evening, I rode her alone to bring home the cows. Her determined jogging made a big cloud of dust behind us in the soft cattle trail. She didn't bother to stop until we found the cows. When I urged her after their tails, she wanted to nose my shoe in its left stirrup. I reined her around and explained that she was a cow-pony now. Maybe that was a mistake. She went after those cows with enthusiasm. They went home at a high rate of speed and were so indignant they'd hardly stand still to be milked. I don't think they'll ever forgive Winkie, not even after she has grown into the wise and mannerly mare she will become.

* * *

It makes me smile to myself to think of the fillies ever becoming wise and mannerly mares. I think I prefer them as they are now, half educated, and in a constant state of astonishment. Being too sophisticated is not fun for people or horses either; and, if the fillies neglect to grow into sedate adults, I shall be well pleased.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

On Thursday to The Fair

THE COUNTY FAIR was the greatest event of the year in any state at that time. In September when from off the fields and out of the orchards farmers selected the choicest, the largest of their crops to take to the Fair, when the handsomest stock was driven, led, or carried from stable to paddock, jealously guarded and tenderly groomed to meet the critical eye of judge and jury.

Fowls and fancywork had been lifted from coop and corner, each to find allotted space in the great exhibit of human prowess which was at that time a genuine agrarian contest—a proud and praiseworthy period put to the year's rhythmic plan. . . .

Ever since I could remember we had gone to the County Fair on Thursday. Long later it became the State Fair, but we still went. And always we met the family, and always we took our dinner and ate it all together sitting on the dusty grass.

From the moment we drove inside the big wide gate with the arched sign above it, JACKSON COUNTY FAIR, we met with excitement. The very air was exciting, because it was charged with sound and smell peculiar only to the County Fair. Peanuts you had at the Circus, to be sure, but not the *whistle*. Popcorn you had at home all winter long, but the syrup that made it into balls didn't taste the same. Lemonade—especially *pink* lemonade—you got at the Fourth Celebrations and the Circus, and you soon learned to touch it sparingly, but it was part of the County Fair.

As for sound—nowhere else on earth did you find the merry-go-round with its whirling, prancing ponies and cutter-like seats, and its raucous, grinding tunes. Nowhere else did you hear the same milling sound—a combination of all the sounds there were: hoarse voices hawking; children's voices piping; the merry-go-round steaming and squeaking; cattle, horses, hogs—mooing, whinnying, squealing; feet scuffing; farm machinery whistling; all tossed into a huge atmospheric mortar and ground—turning, turning (mixed with dust to make it gritty), until you heard it weeks after, in your sleep. A high, wild, savage sort of noise, differing from Circus noise (more musical), from Fourth of July noise (more staccato and uneven)—just the noise of the County Fair and like no other on earth.

And so with smells: not so definitely aromatic as those often encountered elsewhere, because of the terrific competition offered in the pervasive, ubiquitous dust. You could smell the animals if you went near enough, but even these smells . . . were tempered by the dust.—From "Cousin William," by DELLA T. LUTES. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Again the Dunes

Here are the dunes. Forever as you wander
The meadows, you at last forsake the land's
Long green to find the sea again and ponder,
Between dark cliffs, upon the wasteless sands,
The gull's unending arc, the waves' endurance.
Here is the iris and the small shell's fire,
Taste on the tongue of balsam and wild currants,
Attar of driftwood when the tide leaps higher.

Go inland, if you will, lag in the valleys,
Trace once again the fern's frail signature;
Always some burning tide within you rallies
And you are driven headlong to the shore,
To stand in awe, seeing the white spray rise
And wash the grass and upland from your eyes.

HAROLD VINAL

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH"
JESUS

Each week the Christian Science Sentinel goes out to the world with a wealth of articles and editorials and also special and timely information regarding the Christian Science movement, together with authenticated testimonies of Christian Science healing. It was founded in 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Price one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

—and—

Other Christian Science Periodicals
founded by Mary Baker Eddy

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Contains an up-to-date directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, and Reading Rooms; a list of Christian Science Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses; and articles, editorials and testimonies of healing. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services. Printed in English; and also in seven other languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; six months, $1.25; three months, 65c; single copy, 25c.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1943

Loss of Partner Cuts Nazi Manpower as Allied Troops Storm Italy

Induction of Men 50 to 60 Discloses Grave Situation

Drastic measures necessary to fill gaps caused by surrender of Badoglio—Staggering losses of men in Russia further drain upon fast-ebbing pool at command of Hitler's military leaders.

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Induction into military service of all male Germans between the ages of 50 and 60, as reported currently from Berlin on Sept. 11, reveals the gravity of the situation in which Germany finds itself after surrender of the Italian armies.

The situation is particularly precarious in the Balkans. Prime Minister Churchill told Commons on Sept. 21 that of the 47 Axis divisions stationed there, upward of 25 were Italian.

The raising of the draft age does not mean in all probability that the Nazi High Command must contemplate putting the 50- and 60-year-old class in front-line battalions. It does, however, mean that the situation is serious and that Germany cannot afford to leave any member of the younger age groups in noncombatant posts. The oldsters will presumably replace younger men in the transportation service, signal corps, quartermaster corps, and in guard and desk duties.

4,000,000 in New Pool

According to the latest vital statistics, there are approximately 4,000,000 men between the ages of 50 and 60 in Germany. Hardly more than half of these will be available for induction. The other half is either physically unfit or employed in war industries, which absorbed workers up to the age of 70. Those who can be inducted will, after a training period of presumably from four to eight weeks, replace younger men but hardly man for man. If 2,000,000 overaged soldiers were to free as many as 1,250,000 young comrades for combat duty, the military men would feel a most successful shift had been achieved.

The crucial point in this plan is the time element. It will not be before the beginning of next November that the effects of the extension of the military age will make themselves felt. Meanwhile the surrender of Italy makes immediate throwing in of German reserves necessary. And the German High Command must also take into account the probable losses incurred during the next two months.

The Russian communiqué of Sept. 7 announced that the Germans lost 458,000, killed and taken prisoner between last July 5 and Sept. 5. The number of wounded was estimated at 1,000,000.

Staggering Losses

These staggering figures receive some support in information from German underground sources. Advices from these sources say that entire German divisions, such as the Panzer Grenadier Division "Grossdeutschland," the Nineteenth Panzer Division from Lower Saxony, and the Thirty-fourth Division from the Rhineland, were decimated in recent fighting.

The commander of the 168th Infantry Regiment who was captured by the Russians is reported to have said that of his 3,000 men, 900 were killed and wounded and 400 taken prisoners within a couple of days.

German losses in Sicily were reportedly on a much smaller scale. But fighting on the Italian mainland appears to have been costly for both sides.

Apart from the exorbitant number of casualties on the battlefields, the German High Command must view with alarm the position of its Kuban Army and its Lapland Army.

The Lapland Army, seven divisions under command of Col. Gen. Eduard Dietl, is stationed in the extreme north of the Russian front.

Three weeks ago rumors were heard that the High Command contemplated recalling General Dietl's units. It has just been ascertained that Colonel-General Dietl visited the Führer's headquarters last week and held important conferences in which Hitler's military adviser, General Alfred Jodl, Operational Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Barlimont, and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop took part. Reportedly, General Dietl left with the order to hasten preparations for a sudden evacuation of his army whose position was considered dangerously exposed either in case of a Russian break-through in the Leningrad region or in case Finland should decide to follow the Italian example.

Nazi Retreat Blocked

German military circles are also said to look with gravest concern upon General Von Ruoff's XVIIth army in the Kuban sector. The Russian advance beyond Mariupol in the north and the capture of Novorossisk in the south already have blocked any route of retreat except through the Kerch Strait. Private sources quoted responsible authorities as saying that General Von Ruoff has only a few days left in which to make up his mind whether he will retreat like his colleagues in the Donetz Basin and the Ukraine or share the fate of Field Marshal Paulus and his Stalingrad army

Germany's paramount immediate concern is, of course, the filling of the gaps torn by the surrender of their Italian comrades. General Sir Maitland Wilson, British Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, estimated that the Italian-Allied armistice cost the Germans some 65 Italian divisions, 30 of which were stationed in the Balkans.

It is virtually impossible for the German High Command to replace these 65 divisions from their own reserves. According to the best available information, German troops outside of Russia were distributed as follows prior to the Italian armistice:

In Norway 10 divisions.
In Holland, France and Belgium 40 divisions.
In Italy 6 divisions.
In the Balkans 3 to 5 divisions.

A central reserve was reportedly kept in Germany, but its size can hardly have exceeded 20 to 25 divisions.

Recent events in Denmark and the changed attitude of Sweden render it unlikely that any troops have been recalled from Norway.

To a limited extent some reshifting of German garrisons in France may have taken place.

It can be assumed that the French Mediterranean coast is strongly manned today at the expense of the Atlantic coast. Any sizable withdrawal of troops from the North Sea and the Channel coast must, however, be ruled out. The safest guess is that at least two-thirds of the divisions recently moved into Southern France, Northern Iatly, and the Balkans came from Germany's central reserve which, in turn, is being replenished by withdrawals from the East and by induction of underaged and overaged men and physically inferior persons.

No New Vassal Legions

To what degree the vassal states are capable and willing to meet German demands for auxiliary troops is a matter of speculation. Latest information would indicate that Hitler cannot expect much more over and above the approximately 50 foreign divisions he has at the moment. Among them are some 10 divisions each from Hungary and Bulgaria, 20 divisions from Rumania, and another 10 divisions made up from Slovaks, Croats, Spaniards and the Quisling-battalions from France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Norway.

The German High Command is severely handicapped by political considerations in the use of the auxiliaries. Slovaks, Croats and Bulgars cannot be used in Russia; neither can any of these nor Hungarians and Rumanians be employed where they would have to fight American and British units. Since the Balkans are liable to be invaded by the Allies any time now, the Germans must hesitate to intrust satellite troops exclusively with the defense of that region. For the same reason they cannot be put in strategically important places in Italy or France.

After Italy's collapse, the satellite governments are more reluctant than ever to stake new division on the fading chance of a German victory. The advance of the Russians and the approach of the British-American armies provides Budapest, Bucharest and Sofia with an excellent excuse for not sending more troops abroad. Should the situation grow still more precarious, Germany might eventually force the issue in any of these countries, but it is doubtful whether this would not prove more embarrassing than the present half-hearted support. It is likewise doubtful whether Spain's dictator, Gen. Francisco Franco, still intends to fulfill his pledge of mobilizing 1,000,000 men should Russian troops ever threaten to cross the German border.

The "Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten," in a recent issue, chastised those Germans who constantly compared German manpower reserves and industrial potential with those of the United Nations and whose "faces grew longer the longer they did their figuring." The figures are unequivocally in favor of the United Nations. However, the Germans must be expected to make up for their numerical inferiority by skill and a courage born of desperation.

Louisiana Families Stick To Their Bayou Homes

RACELAND, La., Sept. 22 (AP)—While engineers sought to cut away water lilies which choked spillway channels and threatened to overflow the Bayou Folse, families in the low Raceland prairies region refused to be evacuated yesterday.

The Bayou levee broke in several places, inundating some places as much as four feet. But Coast Guardsmen said damage was slight.

There are some 300 families in the threatened area. Only 10 would allow themselves to be moved, although an emergency station was set up to care for them.

Engineers said if the jam of lilies could be cut through quickly enough the water would subside.

Associated Press; Associated Press Radiophoto via Signal Corps

Invasion of Italy—the Fifth Army Lands

Top: Prow of a United States Fifth Army invasion vessel, heavily laden with war matériel, points toward the beach in the Salerno area of Italy. In the distance are small landing craft and land equipment ferried from the larger boats. A few minutes after this picture was taken, German Messerschmitts dived at the vessel, dropping bombs on either side. Center: Traffic jam at Salerno which was soon broken as the Fifth Army moved supplies onward and more equipment poured in from ships despite bombing and strafing from the German planes. Bottom: Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, left, Commander in Chief of the Allied ground forces, and Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Commander of the Fifth Army, survey the progress of the invasion. This photo was transmitted via Signal Corps Radiophoto from Algiers.

Development of New Potato Variety Yields Up to 900 Bushels an Acre

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 22 (AP)—Development of a new potato variety yielding up to 900 bushels an acre—compared with 130 to 350 bushels for most present varieties—was claimed today by a former Pennsylvania State College faculty member.

Dr. E. L. Nixon, now agricultural counselor for the Pennsylvania Chain Store Association, told the Pennsylvania Co-operative Potato Growers Association the new variety was developed after cross-breeding the Rural Russell with the old McCormick.

Tests at Camp Potato, an experiment station near Coudersport in Northwestern Pennsylvania, showed the new type known as H. U. 23, would multiply itself 15 to 20 times when planted, Dr. Nixon said.

If given a sufficiently extensive trial, he declared, H. U. 23 could produce a money crop large enough to draw labor back to the farm after the war.

U. S. Army of Africa Going on New Time

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 22 (AP)—Clocks throughout Algeria, Tunisia, Sicily and all other regions under control of the Allied 15th Army Group will be turned back one hour effective at 2 a. m., Sunday (8 p. m., Saturday, Eastern War Time), the military command announced yesterday.

The change will put the area on the same time as the British Isles and five hours ahead of Eastern War Time in the United States.

Australian Parties Dissolve Coalition By Mutual Consent

CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 22 (AP)—A coalition of the United Australia and Country Parties in the Federal Parliament was ended by mutual consent today.

The decision to disband the coalition was reached at separate meetings of the two factions.

Robert Menzies, former Prime Minister, was elected leader of the United Australia Party and as such the Opposition Whip in Parliament, Arthur Fadden, also a former Prime Minister, was renamed as head of the Country Party.

The coalition functioned during the recent elections in which the Labor Government of Prime Minister John Curtin was retained in power.

It had been the main strength of the three Conservative Governments of Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons between 1931 until his passing in 1939, since when the existence of the coalition has continued somewhat uncertain.

Soviet Appoints Vishinsky Envoy To French Group

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Soviet Russia has appointed high-ranking Andrei J. Vishinsky, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, as envoy plenipotentiary to the French National Committee at Algiers, Algeria, an authority said today.

The Russian Embassy withheld comment pending any official announcement from Moscow but a British official said it was understood Mr. Vishinsky's task specifically was with the Mediterranean Allied Commission.

Appointment of a Soviet envoy to the French Committee would mean the Russians have stolen a diplomatic march on Britain and the United States which thus far have accorded the Committee only limited recognition.

Biggest Flight of Ducks Since 1910 Is Reported

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—The biggest southward flight of ducks and other migratory waterfowl since 1910 has begun, Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, reported today. He has just returned from Alaska, where he saw the ducks.

How Supply Lines Did It At Salerno

By Clark Lee
Representing the combined American press Distributed by the Associated Press

WITH GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER AT AN ADVANCED ALLIED COMMAND POST—When the going at Salerno was at its toughest and our thinly held beachhead was seriously threatened, the Allied High Command continued to function at the smooth and effective pace developed over the past 10 months.

The big four of United Nations armed forces in the Mediterranean—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur W. Tedder—had foreseen that the operation would develop just as it did. They had correctly gauged the strength of the German reaction and they knew what to do to meet it without losing any time.

Admiral Cunningham sent in his big ships to blast the German counterattacks in close support of our ground troops. Marshal Tedder threw all his planes into the struggle and General Alexander hurried the British Eighth Army up from the south.

With that assistance the Fifth Army clung to its positions, fought off the Germans, and gradually began to advance inland.

Most Critical Period

Our High Command had anticipated that the period from the third day after the landing to the ninth or tenth day would be critical and had planned accordingly. It was a question of whether we could get in reinforcements fast enough and whether our air power could prevent the Germans from bringing down enough strength to drive us off the beach.

There was no need for any sudden changes of plan when the crisis came. The original schedule of operations was followed and fortunately it was proven that the Command had calculated correctly.

In the early stages of an operation like the Salerno landing the Allied commanders meet every morning for a conference.

The present meeting place is a "war room" whose walls are covered with aerial maps of Italy. The military commanders, accompanied by their senior staff officers, sit at a round table facing the maps. The sessions are business-like but informal.

Informal Atmosphere

First names are used. General Eisenhower is "Ike," Admiral Cunningham is "Andrew," Marshal Tedder is "Arthur" and General Alexander is "Alex." Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz is always called by his first name and Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle is "Jimmy." Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., is referred to as "Georgie," while Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark is "Wayne."

When a problem arises there are discussions among the land, sea and air commanders, each of whom has his particular point of view. For instance, General Alexander may ask for more planes over the Salerno beaches and Admiral Cunningham request additional air cover for his ships. Marshal Tedder will reply that if he meets those requests it will mean detaching planes that have been assigned to attack enemy communications and prevent reinforcements from reaching the area.

Italian Front Tops Russia As Peril to Reich

Peninsula offers Nazis excellent defense area while Russia is wide open country.

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg
Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 22—With the war in Russia and Italy covering such a wide field and with forces engaged in these far-flung operations varying so much in size, there is a very natural tendency to accord greater importance to the theater which is at this time absorbing the greatest number of men, ships, and planes—namely the Russian.

This is false reasoning, because numbers are but one of the many factors which influence the results of battles and the course of history. The Duke of Wellington commanded only 63,000 men at Waterloo—of which but one third were British soldiers—yet the result of that battle gave Britain peace for 100 years.

Compare those figures and that result with the Battle of Paschaendale 100 years later (the Battle of Flanders in World War I). Armament and terrain are more important factors in fighting than mere numbers. It may, therefore, be salutary to make a brief comparison between the topography of Russia and the leg of Italy:

More Men for Big Front

Every student of war realizes that the Russian front of say 4,000 miles requires more soldiers for delaying an enemy who may attack at any point than would be required to hold up an army advancing north up the Italian Peninsula, which averages 100 miles in width.

But how many recognize that the difference in size is no more pronounced than the difference in character of the two countries? Russia is one vast open plain interspersed with marshes and forests and crossed by many rivers, but it is flat. Subject to the limitations imposed by the natural obstacles I have mentioned, troops—and particularly armored formations—can rove at will, thus offering their generals a choice of the two weapons of penetration and outflanking.

But the Peninsula of Italy presents a very different picture. The East and West Coasts carry good road and rail communications, but they are separated from each other by the Apennines, with infrequent roads and railways crossing them by well-defined mountain passes.

Advantage With Defense

Here is a country which offers every advantage to a defender who can delay his enemy along only its approaches with far less numbers than the attacker must employ to turn them. It is in this light that we should prepare ourselves to see the Italian campaign develop.

I know that some persons will urge that command of sea should enable the Anglo-American forces to land behind the German defensive line and carry it from the rear. There might be something in this suggestion where the German High Command will be obliging enough to decide to fight it out to the end in the leg of Italy. But I am sure that is not its intention.

I am not decrying the magnificent offensive all along the line when I say that at the moment I believe the Italian situation is giving Hitler more concern. It is closer to the vital German line of defense.

Detroit Suspends Two Negro Police

DETROIT, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Police Department suspended two Negro patrolmen, both former university athletes, yesterday on charges of cowardice and failure to perform their duty in a night club incident which Detective George Harmon of the Special Investigation Squad said touched off Detroit's race riot of June 21.

Assistant Prosecutor Edward A. Ellsarelli asked the suspensions on the basis of Harmon's testimony that the two patrolmen were present in a Negro night spot when a false rumor sent a mob to the Belle Isle Municipal Park on the eve of the riot to avenge an unfounded report that a Negro woman and her child had been thrown from a bridge into the Detroit River and drowned.

The ousted patrolmen are Jesse Stewart, a University of Michigan graduate and father of three children who has been on the police force since December, 1940, and William McKinley Williams, a New York University graduate, who joined the force in January, 1942.

Both men were university athletes and members of the police track team. Stewart's police record lists eight citations and no demerits. Williams had received two citations and no demerits. Both were taken before Recorder's Judge John P. Scallen and the Court ordered them held under bonds of $5,000 and two sureties each as material witnesses in the pending trial of Leo Tipton, who is charged with inciting to riot by means of the night club announcement.

Young Freshman May Star For Indians This Sunday

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

He is not listed in Dartmouth's probable starting line-up for next Sunday's game with Holy Cross at Worcester, but do not be surprised if big Harold Clayton proves one of the outstanding players of the day.

Chances are that unless you hail from around the hustling little town of Chelmsford, Mass., you have never heard of Harold. If you are at all interested in football, though, you should get rather well acquainted with him through the sports pages this fall.

Clayton's abilities were almost as little known to the Big Green coaching staff when he first came out as they are to the general public now, for the 17-year-old youngster has never really come into his own. He was pretty good as a player in Chelmsford, but when he went to Andover Academy he was a starting back but was running in the shadow of the team's star, a boy by the name of Dudan. The latter was highly sought by various coaches, and almost wound up with Howie Odell at Yale, but the Navy had other plans for him and he is now at Bates. Nobody sought Clayton, and he found his way to Dartmouth.

Lost in the Shuffle

When Harold reported to Coach Earl Brown, he was more or less lost in the shuffle—as much as a six-foot one-inch 200-pounder can be lost. Yet his ability to block, plus the fact that he has speed once he gets rolling—the coaches say he runs not unlike Norman Standlee, formerly of Stanford and the Chicago Bears—found him soon holding down the second-string fullback slot behind Alex Wizbicki of Holy Cross. Wizbicki is due to get the starting call because of his experience in the position, but Clayton is due to move in and take over when Wizbicki needs a rest.

Coach Brown's pre-game plan calls for Wizbicki to be joined in the starting backfield by Don Kasprzak of Columbia at quarterback, Bob Mangene of Boston College at left half, and Joe Andrejco of Fordham at right half. The line includes John Monahan and Allen Russell, both of Dartmouth at end; Jim Landrigan and Mel Downey, both of Holy Cross, at tackle; Don Alvarez of Wisconsin and Roger Antaya of Dartmouth at guard; and Norman Brown of Dartmouth at center. The team thus will have just four Dartmouth men out of eleven facing the opening whistle.

Second Team

The second team will have six Dartmouth men, as against five from other schools. In the backfield will be Clayton, Harold Bowman, and Larry Bartnick, all of Dartmouth, and Ed Fleming of Villanova. The line includes Frank Mace of Manhattan, left guard; Arthur Vorys of Williams, left tackle; John Young of Dartmouth, left guard; Edsel Gustafson of George Washington, center; Charles Bodley of Dartmouth, right guard; George Evans of Mt. Union College in Ohio, right tackle; and Bob Koslowsky of Boston College at right end.

Dartmouth unquestionably will use an attack which utilizes some of the Notre Dame features which Coach Brown learned as a player and some of the Harlow features which he learned while an assistant to Dick at Harvard.

* * *

Briefs: The team leaves Hanover at noon Saturday and is scheduled to practice on Fitton Field late that afternoon . . . It will stay at the Bancroft . . . Three Dartmouth lettermen are listed on the starting line-up, Monahan, Brown, and Antaya . . . Young is the brother of Lou Young, Jr., who captained the Green in 1940 . . . Dartmouth has met Holy Cross 11 times and been the winner 10 times . . . The lone defeat came in 1936 when Bullet Bill Osmanski intercepted a pass and ran three-quarters of the length of the field for the only score of the game . . . Two Dartmouth men will not see action because of injuries—Martin Fay of Manhattan, and Jack Sayers of Dartmouth . . . Sayers is rated as one of the squad's best passers.

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Around The Town In Sports

Bruins Contribute

The Boston Bruins will contribute the entire receipts of their opening game with Montreal Canadiens Nov. 16 to the Greater Boston United War Fund Drive, Manager Art Ross announced today. Like it always has in such cases in the past, the Boston Garden will also contribute its share of the evening's receipts.

This will be the first time that the Bruins have played for the Greater Boston Community or Greater Boston United War Fund. Since Pearl Harbor the B's have given the Army Relief Fund and the American Red Cross upwards of $62,000. It is hoped that the Bruins-Canadiens game will realize $15,000 or more for the United War Fund.

* * *

An ambitious schedule was announced today for the Tufts cross-country team by Prof. Clarence P. Houston, Director of Athletics. Following a triangular meet with Harvard and Dartmouth Oct. 9, the schedule includes meets with Rhode Island State Oct. 16, with M. I. T. Oct. 23, and with Harvard at Cambridge Nov. 13. In addition the Jumbo harriers will compete in the New England championships at Boston Nov. 6. Professor Houston also listed three games for the soccer team, a home-and-home series with Dartmouth on Sept. 25 and Oct. 9, and a game with Worcester Tech at Worcester on Oct. 16.

* * *

Dick Floyd, perennial President of the Harvard Varsity Club, was re-elected to that position last night at the annual meeting at the clubhouse in Cambridge. Dick Mechem, varsity hockey player last winter, was elected Vice-President, and Johnny Chase, hockey coach, was named Secretary-Treasurer. Elected to membership in the club were Dick Harlow and Tom Bolles, head coaches of football and crew, respectively, both of who are now officers in the Navy. According to Floyd, some 500 members of the club are in uniform today.

* * *

Navy orders have all but put an end to Boston College's hopes for a football team this fall. Out of 18 senior candidates for the team, 16 have received or are about to receive orders to report to other colleges for their Navy training. John P. Curley, Graduate Manager of Athletics, said that a regular team is now out of the question, although football of some sort will be played at the Heights.

Ready to Block for Dartmouth

Ralph W. Brown

Freshman Harold Clayton

Big, fast, and a rugged boy, 17-year-old Harold Clayton is due to see a lot of action against Holy Cross at Worcester next Sunday. But for his lack of experience in college football, he might have been called upon to start, but as it is he will undoubtedly see plenty of action. Clayton played for Andover Academy last year.

Sarazen in Disagreement With Wood on Golf Swing

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—Craig Wood seems to have stirred up a little debate over his statement that the lower scoring in golf the last 10 years or so is due primarily to the use of the closed face style of the top-flight pros.

To many a duffer, a closed face player would mean only that the fellow went around with his trap closed instead of chattering all the time, but to the pros and other students of the game it means a great deal more. It means a style of swing which, Wood says, is simplier and eliminates the margin of error by doing away with the pronation or turning, of the wrists.

The average player couldn't tell you whether he was hitting with an open face or closed face, and he'd care less as long as he was hitting the ball to his satisfaction.

Three Factors

Gene Sarazen, never one to dodge an argument, attributes the lower scoring to three factors, none of which involves the swing. They are:

1—The sand iron. Sarazen himself first developed that stroke saver, and won the British and American opens with it in 1932.

2—The larger ball. The old, small ball, although fine on a windy day, was harder to hit, particularly with a bad lie, and was very tricky around the greens.

3—The "handball" greens. That is, the greens slope from the rear toward the front, so practically any fair pitch shot will stick. That eliminates the fine art of cutting across the ball to give it backspin.

Sarazen also disagrees with Wood's theory that the better players today, fellows like Byron Nelson and Ben Hogan, use the closed face style.

Exceptions

"I'd say Nelson's swing is only about 15 per cent closed," Sarazen argues, "and the same is true of the others. The exceptions who come to mind are Wood, Lawson Little, and Olin Dutra.

"The closed face style has decided disadvantages. You'll find the closed face players don't like anything above a No. 5 iron, because they are liable to smother the ball. They get tremendous distance with a mashie or a longer club, but can't tell whether the ball is going a mile over the green or a mile short.

"Then, too, they are liable to hook. I remember well when Dutra was playing a Ryder Cup match against Abe Mitchell in England. Dutra went five up on the first nine holes, then lost the match, 8 and 7. I asked him what was wrong, and he said he went on a hooking spree and couldn't correct it.

Wood Remarkable

"Wood is one of our most remarkable players in that he has produced so much out of his style of swing. I think you'll find that the closed face players don't last as long as the open face swingers, too."

Sarazen's idea of a model swing is that of Willie MacFarlane. MacDonald Smith is considered by many to have a flawless swing, but Sarazen says that slow motion pictures of it detect flaws.

It takes a powerfully built man to use the closed face style, he maintains, citing Wood, Little, and Dutra as examples.

Anyway you look at it, it seems to be an open and shut question.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	88	52	.629	
Washington	80	62	.563	9
Cleveland	76	64	.543	12
Detroit	72	69	.511	16½
Chicago	70	70	.500	18
St. Louis	66	74	.471	22
Boston	63	78	.447	25½
Philadelphia	46	92	.333	41

Result Sept. 21

No games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	94	46	.671	
Brooklyn	76	64	.543	18
Cincinnati	74	64	.536	19
Pittsburgh	76	68	.528	20
Boston	63	75	.457	30
Chicago	63	75	.457	30
Philadelphia	60	81	.426	34½
New York	53	86	.381	40½

Result Sept. 21

No games scheduled.

Howard to Play

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Varsity football, V-12 Navy style for the most part, wil lbe played at Howard College this fall, the Executive Committee of the Baptist Institution has decided.

Board Chairman Frank P. Samford said Navy officers in charge of V-12 trainees at the school have asked that the schedule be limited to three games. He added that every effort would be made to play all three games in Birmingham. Howard dropped football in 1941.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cronin	76	8	24	5	20	.316
Fox	433	54	141	2	43	.280
Fartes	290	39	81	0	28	.279
Culberson	309	36	87	3	32	.276
McBride	78	8	21	0	7	.269
Newsome	395	46	106	1	17	.268
Doerr	500	76	143	16	69	.264
Garrison	76	7	19	0	4	.250
Lupien	562	56	137	4	41	.244
Tabor	486	50	117	11	74	.241
Metkovich	270	39	65	5	24	.241
Lazor	172	16	39	0	13	.219
Doyle	14	0	3	0	3	.214
Lake	217	25	44	3	17	.203
Simmons	133	9	27	1	13	.203
Peacock	107	7	21	0	6	.196
Conroy	89	12	16	1	6	.180

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
McCarthy	318	38	85	2	34	.266
Farrell	333	11	66	0	18	.283
Masi	211	24	57	2	27	.270
Holmes	564	70	149	5	58	.264
Nieman	703	86	175	7	43	.249
Workman	533	66	141	10	64	.265
Klutts	188	11	45	0	17	.239
Ross	662	87	68	7	30	.321
Wietelmann	485	39	104	0	37	.219
Burns	130	13	37	1	5	.284
Ryan	426	47	87	1	21	.204
Poland	141	6	30	0	13	.184
Jeori	370	31	65	2	19	.176
Reiser	77	6	13	0	4	.168

Coast Guard Prepares To Invade Bowl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 22—Although the Coast Guard Academy's 1943 football eleven came safely through its initial test with a 25-6 victory over Bates, there is much work to be done this week by Lieut. Commander John S. Merriman and his staff to prepare the Cadets for their first invasion of the famed Yale Bowl. Despite the defeat of the Elis by Rochester, there are no illusions at New London regarding the potential strength of the Blue team.

Unfortunately the Cadets will probably be without the services of their captain and star blocking back when they answer the opening whistle against Yale, for Johnny Austin injured his shoulder in the Bates game. In his absence, the blocking back assignment will fall on George Richardson of New York City, a second classman who has been progressing nicely this fall.

True Strength

It was difficult to tell the true strength and prospects of the 1943 Coast Guard Academy eleven from the Bates game. The brighter spots in Saturday's contest from the backfield angle were the work of Herb "Rocky" Lynch and Danny Rayacich. The former, returning to the fullback slot after a year as an end, turned in a performance which delighted the coaching staff.

Rayacich, a 20-year-old youngster from Superior, Wis., was playing his first game of varsity football in the East and made a fine impression on all observers. He gave an exhibition of heads-up football, showed agility in an open field, and was on the receiving end of the game's prettiest forward pass—a toss from Jack Dorsey into the end zone which caught the Bates' secondary unaware with no man within 10 yards of the Superior lad.

Polishing Needed

There were bright spots in the line, also, although there is still much polishing off of rough spots to be accomplished. For a first game, the line play was fairly sound throughout and the performance of the ends, none of whom are really experienced, was satisfactory under the circumstances.

With Yale, Dartmouth, and Holy Cross just ahead in succession, the main problem of the coaching staff is to bring the reserves along so that some relief can be given the first team. Players who showed promise as line substitutes in Saturday's game were "Dan" Boon, Jim Oliver, Darrel Star, Ed McMahon, and Joe Anderson. Moreover the guard strength will be improved as soon as Lilbourn Pharris, now suffering from an injured knee, rounds into shape, although Ray Starbuck did a fine job of replacing him in starting line-up against Bates.

In facing Yale on Saturday, the Coast Guard Academy knows it has a big job on its hands. Most of the veterans played against Ray Scussel last fall and they have a vivid memory of the abilities of this ex-Connecticut scatback, and they are well aware of the abilities of such Eli stars as Capt. Tim Hoopes and Bob Pickett.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Judd	10	6	Woods	5	6
Ryba	7	5	Terry	6	9
Brown	6	6	Newsome	7	12
O'Neil	1	1	Dobson	6	11
Hughson	12	13			

Braves

	W	L		W	L
MacFayden	2	1	Salvo	4	7
Javery	14	14	Farrell	0	1
Tobin	13	12	Odom	0	2
Andrews	12	13	Cardoni	0	0
Barrett	13	14			

Minor League Scores

Sept. 21

By the Associated Press

American Association Semifinal Playoffs

Columbus 11, Milwaukee 1 (Columbus leads, one game to none).

Toledo 2, Indianapolis 1 (Toledo leads, one game to none).

Eastern League Final Playoffs

Scranton 1, Elmira 0 (teams tied at one game each).

BASEBALL
TOMORROW FENWAY PARK 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Fenway Park and Filene's Men's Store
Boh. 2185

Boudreau Should Be Happy If Tribe Finishes Second

BULLETIN

Today's game between the Red Sox and Cleveland Indians was postponed. The same teams will play a double-header tomorrow.

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Back in January, Manager Lou Boudreau predicted that his Cleveland Indians would be "the team to beat" in the American League. In the language of the dugout, this means a battle for the pennant. The Indians at no time have been a serious threat to the Yankee berth at the head of the standing, yet Boudreau probably has had a fairly successful season.

A good eastern tour, which was to open at Fenway Park against the Red Sox, will give the Tribe second-place money, a ripe plum when you consider the power of the Yankees. Boudreau was a weak fourth a year ago, 28 games out of first place, trailing the Yankees, Red Sox and Browns.

Rosar Hitting

Boudreau, the popular young playing pilot, must be satisfied with the team when you speak of the future. The current season has stamped Buddy Rosar as a good hitting catcher with a number of years ahead; young Allie Reynolds as a pitcher with the winning habit after a little more experience, and Mickey Rocco as a promising first baseman. This Rocco boy, by the way, has developed into one of the slickest fielders around the bag in the majors.

Oris Hockett, Roy Cullenbine, Jim Bagby, Al Smith, Ken Keltner and Ray Mack are also listed by Cleveland critics as men with good years. Among the disappointments are the injury to Mel Harder, the failure of Al Milnar to win on the mound and the inability of young Hank Edwards to fill Roy Weatherly's shoes in center field. Edwards has looked like a good ball player at Fenway, but injuries have held him back all year. Milnar is now with the St. Louis Browns.

Peters at Third

It will be noted that the Indians came here with Russ Peters their third baseman. Newspapermen following the Tribe claim that there is no danger of the newcomer replacing Keltner, who is the best third sacker in the league. Yet, they applaud the fine September work of Peters. About all that Russ has done for his own cause is prove to Boudreau that he has a capable utility man.

The case of Jeff Heath has aroused some comment in the Ohio city. The outfielder, who is on the temperamental side, was benched a while back for a snappy comeback at Boudreau, who did not think the remark well timed or justified. There was no fine or suspension, yet the boys are wondering if the Tribal management has put Heath on the market. If they have, there will be several interested parties in on the bidding.

The Indians have not enjoyed a good season at the gate. But, then, neither have they been burdened by a high-salaried roster. So the front office must have done all right or, as officials like to put it, broken even at the box office.

* * *

Briefs . . . Fenway fans are anxious to get a first look at Danny Doyle, the strapping young Red Sox catcher up from Louisville . . . Danny should hit well at Fenway, swinging for the high barrier in left field . . . He also has an exceptional throwing arm, according to the critics who saw him break into the lineup on the road . . . Joe Cronin has been trying for some time to locate a 100-plus-game catcher and Danny may be his boy . . . The Braves were to open this afternoon at Forbes Field, Pittsburgh . . . The public is anxious to hear how the Cardinals divided their World Series shares . . . There is a tip that they were very generous, voting shares to former mates now in the service.

Edwards Ready for Harvard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., Sept. 22—Camp Edwards' first football team of this war, its squad studded with former college and professional stars, is scrimmaging daily on the camp gridiron in preparation for its stiff seven-game schedule which will be inaugurated here Saturday, Oct. 2, against Harvard University's "informal" eleven. The camp athletic office announced today that it is very likely two more games will be added to the already impressive grid card.

Thousands of Edwards troops are expected to witness the season's opener and will be watching especially the performances of such aces as Bill Smaltz, former Penn State backfield ace; Lee James, who played guard at West Point in 1940, '41, and '42; Marius Peterson, former St. Mary's (Calif.) luminary, who cavorts at tackle; Charlie Imber, backfield ace from Ohio State; Tony Saccagnino, ex-St. Bonaventure quarterback, and many others.

After the season's opener with Harvard, Coach Clell Barton's Edwards gridders will travel to Lewiston, Maine, on Oct. 9, to battle Bates University. Quincy Varsity Club, a strong semi-pro outfit from Quincy, Mass., comes to Edwards oon Oct. 17. Tufts will entertain the soldiers Oct. 23, with Worcester Tech playing host to Edwards Oct. 30 Harvard University will be met the second time, this game being played Nov. 6 in spacious Harvard Stadium. Edwards then journeys to Quincy Nov. 14, for a return game with the Varsity Club.

Clell Barton, a special service officer here, is head coach and Lieut. Thomas Palmisani of an anti-aircraft unit is backfield coach. Barton was a former guard with the Philadelphia Eagles and Wilmington (Del.) Clippers, and former All-Missouri Valley guard with Washburn College of Topeka, Kansas. Palmisani is an ex-Notre Dame athlete.

Players almost certain to gain berths on the squad are Clement Silva, backfield man from St. Louis College of Hawaii; Walt Shandis, linesman from Kiski Prep; Harold Sweigart, tackle from University of Dayton; Ed Tadley who played end in the Pop Warner Conference in Philadelphia; Tony La Court, former Villanova tackle; Charlie Imber, backfield ace from Ohio State; Larry Mitchell who played freshman ball at the University of Arkansas; Fred Smith, end from Texas, and Dick Schuba, center from Chicago.

Oakland Club Sold

OAKLAND, Calif., Sept. 22 (AP)—Sale of controlling interest in the Oakland Pacific Coast League Baseball Club was completed yesterday and Victor Devencenzi, President, turned over his stock to Joe Blumenfeld, San Francisco, and Clarence "Brick" Laws, Oakland.

The purchase price of Devencenzi's stock, totaling 51 per cent, was understood to be $75,000. Laws, sportsman and golfing enthusiast, will become President. Devencenzi may be retained as business manager.

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OFFICE OF **WAR INFORMATION**

Advertisement Prepared by the War Advertising Council

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Rug Making Is a Thriving Craft In Southern California As Well as New England

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, Calif.

California hooks and braids rugs too.

These crafts, practically synonymous with New England in the thought of a good many women, have found welcome and home on this other coast as well. And with the war, their popularity is mounting.

So says Mrs. Ellen C. Gould, who has been teaching Southern California women how to hook and braid rugs for the past eight years. Not only in her own studio here, but in classes held under the adult education program of the State Board of Education, she has been encouraging a craft delightful as a hobby and often commercially profitable.

Beter Homemaking

More than ever, Mrs. Gould finds, women are thinking of their homes and how to beautify them, and particularly how they may do this themselves. She feels sure that the war is drawing homemakers toward emphasizing the truly precious. A rug well made is virtually an heirloom the moment it is done. And the making of rugs is a restful recreation that goes far beyond mere playing.

In her classes it is artistry that Mrs. Gould stresses. She is an artist herself whom the distinguished hooked-rug authority, William Winthrop Kent, has particularly mentioned in his books.

Mrs. Gould believes that the maker of rugs should aim for perfection in design and execution, rather than to copy the unstudied crudeness of some early American examples. It is almost as though she hopes her students will create museum pieces—yet she would disavow that, for she insists that rugs must always be backgrounds for living.

Exquisite Work

Her own work is exquisite, like the old Dresden plate she took as a fetching pattern for a hooked rug, a pattern which has been many times copied. With her, interest in the art began as a hobby that bloomed in usefulness when the depression years compelled her to think about increasing the family income. She little dreamed she would become the busy person she is now, with four days a week of teaching classes besides the upkeep of her private studio.

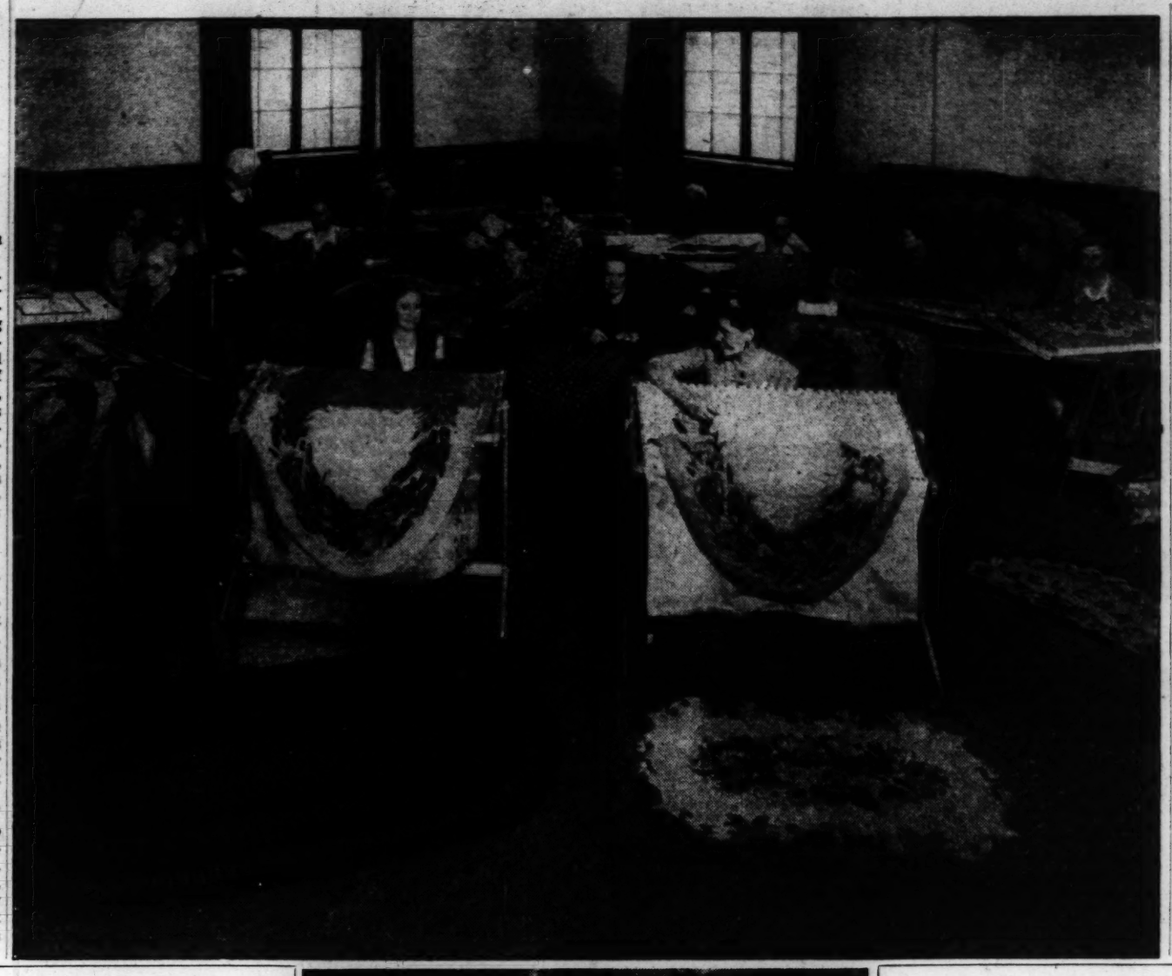
Braided rugs are her special interest. They wear wonderfully, and are appropriate for many types of room. Suitable in a colonial setting, they also serve handsomely in modern houses.

Size is no object with her. Mrs. Gould, a tiny person, has just finished braiding a rug that measures 14 by 18 feet. She loves doing this work and employs two assistants to help her with it, as well as with the cutting and dyeing of materials. She uses woolen goods, which she buys in strips from men's clothing manufacturers, and advocates the scrap bag as a good materials source. Her enthusiasm, plainly, is for teaching; she likes it for the world of creative possibilities it opens up for women who love their homes.

Pasadena's Influence

It is interesting to know, incidentally, that it was to Pasadena, where her studio is located, that Edward Sands Frost, the New England tin peddler who became a famous maker of hooked-rug patterns, came to retire. As he carried patterns far and wide in his home states years ago, so Mrs. Gould's pupils are today spreading their interest in rug making throughout the West.

"Up in the San Joaquin Valley," she says, "one of my students who lives on a ranch has formed a rug-making club among her friends. They meet and work on their rugs, and she teaches them what they need to know. Don't you think that's much more worth while than just playing cards?"



Dick Whittington

Rug making is popular in Southern California. (Upper) A class in hooking and braiding held in Pasadena under the State Board of Education's adult education program. Mrs. Ellen C. Gould, teacher, wearing black, is standing at the rear left. (Lower) Some of the rugs from Mrs. Gould's studio. Braided rugs, she feels, are especially suited to many Southern California homes, whether colonial or modern in architecture.

Knits Sweater for Soldier With Sky, Sea, and Earth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

All I know about the soldier who will get this sweater is that he's a tall thirty-six. If, as I'm inclined to think, he's a lonesome young private getting his first taste of active duty, he might like to know that he's taking with him something more than a few ounces of extra warmth. What he really has is three weeks of a Maine vacation, July for the back, August for the front.

With all the blue that got knitted in, it's a wonder it ever came out regulation khaki. There is the green-blue of little spruce-clad islands rising on warm brown ledges out of the sea, the unbelievable blue of the sea itself, the hyacinth of the hills humping up the distant horizon to meet the clear azure that makes the bottom of the sky, the inky blue-black of a night accentuated by the brightness of a new gold moon.

Camp Contributes

Most of the front of the sweater is a day at camp. There was time for a water color of the little red cottage next door, its porch trimmed with a row of orange and white lobster-pot buoys hung up to dry; then a quick dip into the water, blue as heaven and twice as cold.

There was time, while somebody else went gathering chanterelles and wild raspberries for supper, to lie full length in the sun-drenched grass with the kind of book that loses nothing from the interruption of a queer long-legged green creature strolling uncertainly across the page.

If this boy has been away from home long enough to learn that the nicest part of a letter is often between the lines, he may be able to find some of the things that lie between the rows of knitting. Most of the spaces are days in a sailboat — lazy excursions among islands drowsy with summer, long afternoons of light winds and strong sunshine, swift hours of balancing on the edge of the keel, racing powder-puff clouds scudding down the sky.

Trip to Island, Too

A space large enough for the neck opening was the all-day trip to Dumpling, a chubby island where the ledges were rough and craggy and a sheltered berry patch dripped red sweetness into our pails. On the way home, the little boat ducked her nose into waves twice her size, dousing her passengers impartially and coming up wet and eager.

War has no place in this sweater, except for the rumble of guns so far out at sea that their sound is no more than the echo of distant thunder lost deep in the blue of an afternoon. Instead, there is only the belligerent scream of a fish-hawk guarding its scraggly nest; the gentle slap of water against the side of the boat; or the reassurance of the fog bell, faint and far away in the early morning.

Because Maine is also home, a lot of other things got mixed in with these stitches—the hot spicy smell of cookies just out of the oven, the taste of cinnamon in new blueberry pie, the bowl of pink roses on the dining-room table, the priceless trivia of family talk when the lights flick on behind the dimout curtains. I think whatever soldier draws this sweater would like to know that all these things are in it. I wish there were some way I could tell him.

Doris L. Gross

Wooden Ware Used Today Boasts a Proud Past

By Mary Earle Gould
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wooden utensils for the table have come into rapid popularity of late. Already there are salad bowls, serving forks and spoons, holders for the various assortments of jellies and cheese, sandwich plates and fruit plates, and one wonders if the array will not be increased as scarcity of metals calls for substitutes.

There was a time when wood reigned supreme. When the dense forests covered the land and the Pilgrim Fathers had to reckon with the countless number of felled trees as they laid out their homesteads, there was scarcely a thing that was not made from wood. After building the homes and the few necessary furnishings, thought was given to equipping the house and barns with utensils and implements. The early settlers became their own carpenters, coopers, and dish turners, and as the wood lay in the dooryard, it was merely a case of a little skill and a little time and the equipment was ready to use. Some beautiful hand work has survived all these years and it shows much ingenuity and skill.

Trestle Tables First

The first table around which the Colonies gathered was one made of a large oak plank, resting on trestles. Most fittingly it was called a "table-borde" for the mighty trees produced wide planks such as are never seen today. The table stood in the all-too-crowded room which was living room, kitchen, dining room and work room all in one, not forgetting the turn-up beds that were dropped at night. And the huge fireplace was the center of the activities. The table plank stood against the wall when meal time was over to make for more room.

Chairs were few—it was a backless "chair form" that served as seats, along with benches. The well-to-do had an occasional chair, brought over on the ships from England, but they were not considered a necessity when high-back settles, benches, and stools proved sufficient. That fact is verified in history records, one of them being to the effect that at Harvard College, only the president had a chair.

Tableware was of wood as were the other utensils and implements. There was little of it, for eating was in a rather primitive stage in those early days. More often than not, food was taken from the kettles as they hung over the fire and eaten with the fingers. There was little variety in the food beyond roasted animals and the utensils needed for the table took little planning. Wooden bowls and wooden plates were at each place—bowls and plates made of maple and turned on the lathe.

Plates Shared

Wooden plates varied in size from those of 14 inches to those of four inches. The large plates were called trenchers, from which word comes the term trencherman, a not too complimentary one, and two persons were expected to eat from one trencher. New England thrift compelled this. If a boy and girl not of the same family ate together, they were considered engaged. In old England, the trenchers were originally square with four small indentations in the corners for salt or other condiments. New England thrift was evidenced in many customs, one of which was turning over the plate and using the reverse side for pie. Marks may be seen where pie or other desserts was eaten and this gave a plate a "dinner side" and a "pie side." In Europe, plates had verses and inscriptions around the edge. This custom followed along into decorating china plates, especially for children, with mottoes, verses and pictures.

Few men owned equipment for making tableware, so dish-turners sprang up and made the ware for the neighborhood and also for distant sections. Plates were turned on the lathe and cut with a cutting tool but was called "hand work." Bowls, too, were turned on the lathe, except the large oblong ones used for chopping and for food. These show wide marks of the knife tools. Many men were real artists and their love of symmetry and beauty shows in wooden ware.

A table set with wooden ware is expressive. Wooden sugar bowls and spoon holders came when time and thought began to be given to manners. Spoons were of wood and then wooden-handled knives and forks appeared, but they were not as we know them today. The fork had two tines and the knife a broad tip—the meat was held with the fork and the knife was used not only to cut but to convey the food to the mouth, the broad tip acting as a carrier.

The wooden pitcher was called a noggin and was passed from mouth to mouth. Cider was the common drink at meal time. Noggins were made in three graded sizes and as the derivation of the word means "half a cup" the noggins held a cup, two cups, and three cups. Another meaning of the word was a "block of wood" and the noggin was turned from a block, handle and all in one piece. Passing a pitcher, dipper, or mug from mouth to mouth is not an entirely abandoned custom today.

The family salt was a huge affair, placed on the table. It was often as large as an individual eating bowl. When guests were seated around the table, the salt bowl made a dividing line, those above the salt were of high rank and those below of low rank. Today a host and hostess are points of ranking and the salt has stepped into the background.

Gradually egg cups, egg holders, individual mugs, and small individual salts came into existence. Even wooden porringers, copying those of pewter, were added, making for better manners with more of a variety of tableware. A syrup jug is a diminutive tankard; the tankard of many shapes and sizes held sway at the fireside and was an unfailing sign of hospitality.

The years have a peculiar way of unfolding, often bringing back in different forms what has gone before. It may be that wooden ware—even tableware—will come more and more into use and be truly appreciated. Our ancestors made good use of wood and enjoyed their utensils and implements as they worked with them and lived and ate with them.

Great-Aunt Emma's Shades Again in Favor for Windows

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Decorative window shades are not new. The windows of most early Victorian homes were adorned with gray or white linen shades showing a conventional design in vivid, glowing colors—burgundy, blue, purple, green, red, etc., down the sides and across the lower edge. I especially recall those in the "spare" room of Great-Aunt Emma's village home—a room I often occupied as a child. They were of white linen bordered with an intricate geometric design in bright blue, green, and brown. Fat, fringed tassels of wool served as pulls. Today in the garret of many an old house are numbers of such shades, relegated to oblivion.

Today less convention and softer colors prevail in our figured shades; for we have an array of materials at our command which the housewife of an earlier day did not know. Glazed chintz, for instance, is charming and comes in wide variety of color and design. Shades made from this fabric are especially appropriate for the tiny-paned windows of old houses or their modern counterparts. For small windows choose a small-scaled pattern in a quaint design. These are to be had in many pleasing color combinations. For larger windows larger patterns may be used. The following directions are easily followed:

Directions for Making

Measure the length of the window inside the casing and add seven inches to that measurement. Measure the width in the same way, adding two inches. After cutting the shades, place them face down on a table and make a one-quarter-inch turning down each side of the curtain. Measure in one and one-half inches from this turning and draw a line. Turn again to this line, making a finished hem of three-quarters of an inch. Stitch down both sides of the hem.

The lower edge of the shade may be either plain or scalloped. If you choose the latter finish, be sure that the scallops are not too deep. One in the center and one on each end are effective. They may be further finished with a narrow pleated ruffle of the chintz or piped with plain material in a contrasting color—one found in the chintz itself. If a quaint effect is desired, choose the ruffle finish. To make a casing for the stick, if the plain finish is chosen, turn a one- and one-half-inch hem on the lower edge and stitch top and bottom. For the scalloped finish, stitch an inch-and-a-half band of tape or the curtain material across the back of the shade just above the scallops. Turn under the top of the shade a quarter of an inch and tack to the roller. Attach a tassel with a short cord, and your shade is complete.

Chintz and Oilcloth

Chintz shades are especially nice with hooked and braided rugs and antique furniture. They are also effective in modern rooms and always charming in bedrooms of any period. From the wide variety offered by the shops it is a simple matter to find the color and pattern suited to one's needs. In the kitchen, oilcloth may well be substituted for the chintz, following the same directions for making. These are, of course, more practical, since they are easily cleaned with soap and water. Oilcloth, like chintz, comes in a bewildering array of color and pattern; and the texture of some of it is so like cloth that only close scrutiny will reveal what it really is.

Ethel M. Eaton

Shoe Longevity Possible

The first rule for making shoes last longer is to polish them regularly. Polish feeds the leather, makes it pliable and protects it.

Winter snow, slush, and mud shorten the life of many a shoe, particularly children's. Rubber overshoes or boots that keep the leather dry are the best protection. But when shoes do get wet, it's important to dry them properly if you want to preserve them. The right way to do it is: Wash off all mud with a damp cloth and wipe the shoes as dry as possible. Oil them lightly with castor oil, rubbing it in well all over. Straighten counter, heels, toes, and vamps, then stuff the shoes with crumpled paper to keep their shape. Set them in a moderately warm place—never on a radiator, or in the oven, or close to an open fire—and let them dry slowly. Polish them when they're dry.

To waterproof shoes for extra protection, melt 8 ounces of natural wool grease, 4 ounces of paraffin wax in a shallow rectangular pan as large as the sole of the shoe. Let each shoe stand about 15 minutes in enough of the mixture to cover the sole. Don't have the grease hotter than the hand can bear and don't get rubber heels in it. Use a pie pan for rubber-heeled shoes and set the heel outside the pan.

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WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

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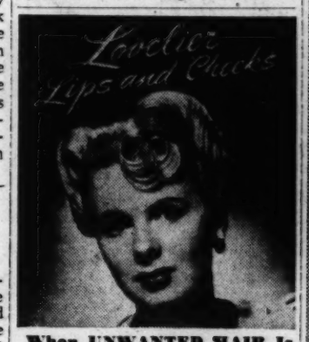

When UNWANTED HAIR Is REMOVED this Quick, Easy, Modern Way!

Remove unwanted hair, instantly! Keep yourself beautiful, lovely this easy, modern way! Carry Lechler's VELVATIZE in your pocketbook, use any time, anywhere, for occasional eradication! So clean and quick — odorless — no muss, no bother — nothing to wash off! NOT a depilatory! Just "erase" the hair!

USE ON ARMS AND LEGS, TOO!

Ask for VELVATIZE at Drug or Department stores. You can have your choice of *either* "Complexion Compact" — be sure to indicate whether desired for chin, cheeks, lips, etc.— or the "quick action" compact for arms and legs. Each is only $1.00 — or *both* in the Duplex package for $2.00, with Surprise Gift of another House of Lechler product included FREE if you write today. We send by RETURN MAIL in plain sealed wrapper.

Lasts for Months! Postpaid for Only $1

HOUSE OF LECHLER
Dept. 609A, 565 Broadway
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Lechler's VELVATIZE

BABY DIET HINTS

When the time comes to begin feeding baby cereal—start with the right one! One that has the smooth, creamy consistency you find in Gerber's Cereal Food and Gerber's Strained Oatmeal. Both mix as smooth as formula. At first, flavor won't mean so much as smoothness! But how baby will appreciate the good taste of Gerber's later on! Both are pre-cooked—just add heated milk or formula.

Gerber's Baby Foods

Cereals...Strained Foods...Chopped Foods

Warmth and Beauty WITHOUT POINTS

Over and over during the heatless days of a fuel-rationed winter you will draw the luxurious smartness of this lovely robe about you, thankful for its gracious, unrationed warmth and cozy comfort. Beautifully tailored by Jones Winkel of Arlington-loomed

ARLINGCREST FLANNEL
100% WOOL NAPHTHALATED

that is wool gently cleansed in baths of naphtha to preserve wool fibre life, strength and resiliency.

Sizes: 12 to 20. Price: under $18. Colors: Powder Blue, Navy and Raspberry.

For sale by leading stores throughout the country. For name of nearest store write Arlingcrest Naphthalated Wool Service, 347 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Acme Steel (3)	1	56½	56½	56½	— ½
Adams Exp (.15g)	15	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	5	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
Air Reduction 2a	4	44¼	43½	43¾	— ½
Alaska Juneau	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Allegheny Corp	56	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
Allegheny pf xw	28	29	27⅞	29	+ ⅞
Alleg pf $30 ww	57	29¼	27¾	29⅛	+ ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	3	43	42½	43	+ ½
Alleg Lud S 1.05g	8	28	27⅜	27¾	— ⅛
Allen Indust (.40e)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Al Chem & Dye (4)	2	155	154	154	— ½
Allied Mills .40g	7	27	26½	26½	— ½
Allied Strs (.60)	32	16⅛	15⅞	16	
Allied St pf (5)	2	93½	53½	53½	— ½
Allis-Ch Mfg .3og	9	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛	— ⅛
Alpha P Chem .3og	3	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
Amal Leather	8	2½	2	2½	
Amal Leath pf 3k	1	28	28	28	— ½
Amerada Pet (2)	4	63	62½	63	+ ⅜
Am Ag Chem 1.20a	2	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
Am Airlines 1.40a	3	20	68½	68½	—1¾
Am Bk Note .55g	8	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅜
Am Bosch (.4oe)	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
Am BrakeSh 1.05g	14	55⅞	55¼	55¾	+ ¾
Am Cable & Rad	90	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	5	89	73⅜	73⅜	—1⅝
Am Can pf (7)	1500	180	180	180	+ ½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	25	18⅞	18¼	18½	— ⅜
Am C&F pf 12½pg	7	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Am Ch & Cab 1½g	5	23½	23¼	23½	— ⅛
Am Colortype .45g	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
Am Crys S pf b	50	101	101	101	+1
Am European .15g	1	8½	8½	8½	
Am Export L 1½g	4	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
Am & For Power	17	6	5⅞	6	—
Am&FPS6pf 2.85k	1	68	68	68	—1
Am&FPS7pf 3.32k	5	77½	76¼	77¼	+ ½
Am & FP 2 pf	15	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
Am-Haw SS 2½g	9	34⅞	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
Am Hide&Leath	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Am Hide&L pf (3)	3	39	39	39	+ ¾
Am Home Pr 2.40	3	69¼	68¾	68¾	— ¼
Am Ice	7	43½	43⅜	43½	
Am Internat ¾ag	7	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
Am Inv I pf 2½	50	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
Am Locomotive	34	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	— ¼
Am Loco pf 7 new	9	80¼	80⅛	80½	— ⅛
Am M&Fdy .60g	3	14½	14½	14½	
Am M & Met ¾ag	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Am Metal (1)	6	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
Am Metal pf 6	30	121	121	121	
Am Pow & Light	3	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	8	43½	42⅝	43	— ⅜
Am P & Lt $5 pf	4	40⅜	39½	39½	— ½
Am Rad&St S .30g	25	10¾	10	10⅛	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill .60g	18	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Am R M pf 4½g	190	68	67¼	67¼	— ¼
Am Safety Raz ¼ac	1	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
Am Ship Bld 2g	40	28	27½	27½	— ⅛
Am Smelt&R (2)	10	41	40½	40¾	— ¼
Am Smelt pf 7	2	157	156	156	—2
Am Sti Fdrs 1¼pg	5	24⅞	24¾	24½	— ⅜
Am Stores (1)	13	15¼	15	15	
Am Stove .90g	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9)	10	156⅛	155¾	156	
Am Tobacco (3a)	1	60¾	60¾	60¾	— ¼
Am Tobacco B (3a)	8	61⅜	60¾	60¾	—1
Am Tob pf (6)	170	176¾	176	176½	+ ⅜
Am Type Fdrs ¼pg	2	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
Am Viscose 1½pg	10	49¼	49	49	— ⅛
Am Viscose pf (5)	2	119	118	119	+1½
Am Water Works	11	7¼	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
Am W W 1pf (6)	2	86½	86½	86½	+ ½
Am Woolen	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Am Wool pf (6k)	3	74¾	74¼	74¾	
Am Z pr pf 3¾ak	1	46	46	46	+ ¾
Anaconda Cop 1½g	17	26	25¾	26	
Anac W&C 1.40g	10	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅜
Arch-Dan-M 1½g	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	+1
Armour III	17	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
Armour III pr pf	1	75	75	75	+ ⅞
Armstrong Ck ¾ag	17	40	39	39	—1¼
Arnold Const (½)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ¾ag	8	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	— ⅛
Asso DG 1pf 6	50	94½	94	94	—1
Asso D G 2pf 7	50	89	89	89	—1
Atch T & SF 4½pg	17	61¾	60½	61¾	
Atch T&S F pf (5)	6	59	58	58	
Atl Coast L 1¼pg	14	30½	29¼	30¼	— ¼
Atl G & W I (3e)	7	28½	28¼	28½	+ ¼
Atl G&WI pf 2½pg	3	60¼	60	60	
Atl Refining .55g	17	27½	26⅞	27	— ½
Atlas Corp (½pg)	9	11¾	1 ⅜	1 ¾	
Atlas Pow 2¼ag	70	64⅜	63⅞	64	— ½
Austin Nichols	9	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛
Aust N pr A 2k	50	74	73½	74	—1½
Aviation Co (.10g)	15	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Baldwin Loco cl ¾ag	5	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	
Balt & Ohio	12	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
Balt & Ohio pf	11	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	8	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
Bang&A pf 6¼ak	110	56½	56	56½	— ¼
Barker Asphalt	26	25⅜	24⅜	25	+ ⅜
Barker Bros ½g	2	14⅞	14½	14⅞	
Barnsdall Oil .60	15	18⅛	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 3g	3	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
Beech Aire 1e	67	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	+ ⅜
Beech Creek (2)	50	31¼	31¼	31¼	—1
Beatrice Cr 1.85g	1	33	33	33	— ½
Bell Tel Can (4g)	10	109	109	109	
Belding-Hem (.80)	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Bell Aircraft (1g)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2½dg	18	36½	36	36¼	— ¼
Beneficial Ln .90g	1	17	16⅞	17	
Bess & Co 1.60a	4	37¼	37	37	+ ¼
Best Foods (.80g)	15	16⅛	15⅞	16	
Beth Steel 4½pg	1	60⅛	59⅝	60	— ¾
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	117	117	117	
Bigelow-San 1½pg	1	37½	37¼	37½	—1
Black&Decker 1.60	2	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Blaw-Know .40g	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Boeing Airpl (1g)	12	15⅞	15½	15⅞	— ¼
Bohn Al & Br (2)	1	50	50	50	— ½
Bon Ami B 2½a	60	47	47	47	
Bond Strs 1.30g	2	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	
Borden Co (.90g)	30	29¾	29⅜	29¾	+ ⅜
Borg-Warner 1.60	11	35⅜	35	35⅜	— ¼
Brewing Corp (2)	4	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
Briggs Mfg(2)	1	28	28	28	
Bristol-My 1.40g	2	42½	42¼	42½	— ¼
Brown-Man Transit	1	1	1	1	
Brown Shoe (2)	2	16	16	16	— ¼
Brunswig	8	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Buckeye Pipe Li	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	50	102	101	101	—1
Budd Wheel (¼ag)	3	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Buffalo For 1.35g	1	18	18	18	+ ¾
Bullard Co 1½g	7	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
Burling Mill 1.10g	3	28¼	28⅛	28¼	— ¼
Burr Add Mach .60	11	13½	13¼	13½	
Bush Terminl .20g	6	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ¼
Butler Bros (.45g)	9	10¼	10	10⅛	
Butte Cop&Z ¼ag	2	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
Byers (AM) Co	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
Byers AM pf 7	30	74	73½	73½	+1
Byron Jackson ¾ag	2	22⅛	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Calif Pack (1½g)	7	28¼	27⅝	28	— ⅜
Calif P pf 2½a	10	54½	54½	54½	— ⅛
Callahan Zinc Lead	14	1	1	1	
Calumet&Hec .65g	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Campbell Wy (¼ag)	6	16¼	16	16	+ ⅛
Can Dry G Ale .60	2	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
Canadian Pacific	39	9⅜	9⅜	9½	— ⅛
Cap Adm pf (3)	30	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅛
Carc C & O (5)	1	96½	96¼	96¼	— ½
Carriers & Gen .20	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Caterpil Tractor 2	11	49	48½	49	— ⅛
Celanese Corp1½pg	4	37¾	37½	37½	— ½
Celanese 5 pf 5	10	103	103	103	— ½
Celanese 7 pf 7	100	120	120	120	+1
Celanese pr pf 7	10	124½	124½	124½	
Celotex Corp (½g)	6	13⅞	13½	13⅜	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½g	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry .10g	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Cent RR NJ	8	12⅝	12	12⅝	
Cerro de Pas (4)	8	59¼	58¾	59	+ ½
Certain-teed Prod	5	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	530	62½	60½	60½	—2¼
Champ P&F pf6	50	106⅛	106	106	—1½
Ches & Ohio (3)	13	48	47½	47¾	— ¼
Ches & Oh pf (4)	2	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	
Chi & E Ill	25	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
Chi&E Ill A 2.50g	14	14¼	13¾	13¾	— ⅝
Chi Grt West	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Chi Grt W pf 2½g	6	19	18¾	19	
Chi Mail Order .60	25	15½	15½	15½	
Chi Pneu Tool	4	8½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Chi P T cv pf 3	2	39	38¾	38¾	— ¼
Childs Co	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Chrysler Cp 2¼ag	25	83	82½	82¾	— ⅜
City Ice & F 1.20	13	15¾	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
City Invest	40	41	41	41	
City S El pf 4½	10	114	114	114	
City Stores Co	4	39¼	38⅞	39	
City Graph Br1½pg	4	39¼	38⅞	39	
City G B pf(5)	17	108	108	108	+1
Clinton Mot 1.20a	3	40	39⅞	40	
Cluett Peab 1½pg	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
Coca-Cola (3)	3	114½	114½	114½	—1½
Colgate-Palm-P 1½	9	22½	22½	23	— ⅜
Col-P-P pf4¼a	100	106½	106¼	106½	
Col & South	1250	14¼	13⅜	14⅛	+ ⅜
Col & So 1pf	3810	16¾	15⅝	16½	+ ½
Col & So 2pf	240	15¼	14⅞	16	+1
Columb Br A .90g	4	23½	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅜
Columb Br B .90g	2	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
Comm Cr 1.65g	1	33	33	33	— ¼
Comm Invest Tr (3)	20	42⅞	42¼	42⅞	
Comm Solvents .30g	10	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
Com'wlth & South	69	¾	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Comw&Sou pf 4½ak	4	67½	67¼	67½	
Com'wlth Ed 1.40	12	26⅞	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Conde Nast (½ag)	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	3	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅜
Con C pr pf cld6½	10	106½	106½	106½	
Cons Copperm .10g	15	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	18	23½	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	4	105	1 5	105	
Cons Film pf ¾ak	10	17	16¾	16¾	
Cons Laundries	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	3	14	14	14	— ⅛
Cons Vultee (1g)	15	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	4	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	3	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ¼
Consol Coal pf 2½	1	45	45	45	+1
Consm P pf 4½g	10	103	103	103	
Container Corp ¾ag	2	21½	21	21	— ¾
Cont Baking ½ag	9	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
Cont Can (¾ag)	14	36¼	35⅞	36⅛	— ¼
Cont Diam F .65g	3	12⅝	12½	12½	— ½
Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	49¼	49	49¼	+ ¼
Cont Motors (.45g)	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Cont Oil Del (1)	13	34½	34¼	34½	— ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	1	12	12	12	— ¼
Cop'wd S pf 2½	20	50½	50¼	50½	
Corn Exch 2.40	30	46	46	46	— ¼
Corn Prod (2.60)	4	60⅝	60¼	60⅝	
Corn Prod pf 7	30	184½	184½	184½	—1
Cornell-Dub El ¾ag	2	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
Cotv Inc (.15g)	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
Coty International	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	15	21⅞	20⅝	21	— ⅛
Cream of Wh 1½	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Crosley Corp ½ag	2	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Crown Cork&S ¼ag	7	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	9	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
Crown Zell pf 5	50	98¾	98¾	98¾	— ⅛
Crucible Stl (2e)	6	33⅜	33	33	— ⅛
Cuba RR pf	40	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
Cuban-AmSug .40g	6	11⅝	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
Cudahy Packing	4	20½	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	10	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
Curt P pf pf 3k	4	45	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1e	35	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Curtis Wr A 1½pg	12	19¼	18⅞	19	— ⅛
Cutler-Ham ¾ag	2	24	24	24	
Davega Stores .30g	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
Davison Chem (1g)	13	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Decca Records (1)	3	23½	23¼	23½	— ½
Deere & Co 2g	9	40¼	39¾	39¾	— ⅜
Del & Hudson	2	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
Del Lack & West	9	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Det Edison .90g	2	21½	21	21⅛	+ ¼
Devoe&Ray A 1	30	30½	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
Diam Match 1½g	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¾
Dist Corp-S h2.22	6	29⅞	29¾	29¾	— ¼
Dixie C A 2½g	140	44¼	43¾	44¼	+ ¼
Doehler Die C 1¼ag	4	30½	30	30	— ½
Dome Mines h1.60	7	24¼	4	24¼	+ ¼
Douglas Aircraft 5e	1	61	61	61	— ¾
Dow Chem (3)	1	138⅞	138⅞	138⅞	—1¾
Dresser Mfg 1g	3	31¼	31	31	— ½
du Pont deN 3g	5	148½	148	148	
DuqLight 1pf 5	120	121	121	121	
Eastern Air L	5	39¾	39	39	— ¾
Eastern Roll Mill	5	7	7	7	— ¼
Eaton Mfg (3)	2	41⅝	41	41	— ½
Edis Bros Strs .80	3	18¾	18¼	18⅜	— ⅜
El & Mus Ind .06g	1	4	4	4	
El Auto-Lite 1½g	10	38⅞	28⅝	28⅝	
Elec Boat (¼ag)	8	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	10	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	1	72	72	72	—1½
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	4	76	75½	75¾	— ¼
Endicott-J pf 5	20	114¾	114¾	114¾	+ ¼
Eng Pub Service	15	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
Eng PS $5 pf 5	90	85½	85	85½	+ ½
EngPS5½pf5½k	10	86½	86½	86½	
Eng PS $6 pf 6	40	90¾	90¼	90¾	— ¼
Erie RR (2½g)	25	12¾	12⅜	12¾	
Erie RR ct ½ag	35	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	2	49½	49¼	49½	+ ⅛
Eureka Vac Cl ¾ag	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Evans Products	2	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
Fairbanks Morse 1a	2	37½	37	37	— ½
Fajardo Sugar (2)	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
Fed Mng&Smelt 3g	1	23¼	22¼	23¼	
Fed Mogul (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Fed Motor Tr .30g	2	5⅛	5	5	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	3	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
Fed D S pf 4¼k	10	95¾	95½	95¾	+ ¼
Ferro Enam ¼ag	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
Fid P Fire 1.60a	7	50	49¾	50	+ ⅜
Firestone T&R 1½	5	40¾	40½	40½	— ⅛
Firest T&R pf 6	2	108	108	108	
First Nat Strs 2½	3	38	37½	38	
Flintkote (.65g)	6	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
Follansbee Stl	5	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf	160	46	45	46	
Food Fair Strs (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	
Food Mach (1.40g)	4	50	49½	49½	— ½
Foster Wheeler	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Fost W6 pf 1½	20	20½	20½	20½	
Francisco Sugar	15	12	12	12	
Freeport Sulph (2)	3	34	34	34	
Fruehauf pf (5)	30	109	109	109	+ ¾
Gabriel Co .(20g)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Gair (Robert) ¼ae	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Gair (R) pf 1.20	2	12⅝	12½	12½	
Gamewell 1½ag	30	26	26	26	
Gar Wood Ind .35g	9	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Gaylord pf 2¾	30	52	52	52	
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans 1g	5	44⅛	43¾	43¾	—1¼
Gen Baking .45g	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze .30g	9	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
Gen Cable	12	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Gen Cb pf 5¼ak	50	87¼	87¼	87¼	— ¼
Gen Cigar pf 7	10	145	145	145	
Gen Elec (1.40)	31	38⅞	38¼	38¾	
Gen Foods 1.20g	26	41¾	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
Gen Fds pf4½g	80	119	118½	119	+ ½
Gen G & El A	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	
Gen Mills (4)	1	107½	107	107	— ¼
Gen Mills 5 pf5	20	124	124	124	+1
Gen Motors 1½ag	36	53¼	52¾	53⅜	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	129¾	128½	129¼	+ ⅜
Gen Out Advert	1	5⅜	5½	5½	
Gen Out Ad A	3	35½	34½	34½	— ¼
Gen Prec Eq (¾ag)	6	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
Gen Print Ink .30g	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Ry Signal ¾ag	4	20¾	20¾	20½	— ¼
Gen Real&Util	1	1½	1½	1½	
Gen Refract .90g	10	19¾	19½	19½	
Gen Shoe ¾ag	5	15	14⅞	15	
Gen S C pf 4½ak	430	87¼	86½	87¼	
Gen Tel (1.60)	1	22⅞	22¾	22¾	
Gen T & Rub ½ag	1	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
Gillette Saf R ¼ag	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .30g	11	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Glidden Co .90g	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ½
Gobel (Adolf)	2	1	1	1	
Goebel Brew (.20)	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Gold&Stock T 6	140	83	82	82	—1½
Goodrich B F 1g	8	44	43¼	43⅞	— ¾
Goodyear Tire 1½pg	31	40½	40	40¼	— ¾
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	107½	107½	107½	
Goth Hosiery (¼ae)	10	8⅞	8½	8¾	— ⅛
Goth Hos pf 7	10	94½	94½	94½	— ½
Graham-Paige Mot	8	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
Granby Con M .60	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Granite C S 1¾ag	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	2	37	36½	36½	
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2r	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	5	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Gt West S pf 7	80	146¾	146¾	146¾	— ¾
Green Bay&W 5	10	58	58	58	
Greyhound Corp (1)	5	19⅜	19¼	19¼	
Greyhound pf (.55)	2	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
Grum Air Ex 1g	4	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Guantan Sug pf	6	145½	143	145½	+2½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	28	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Gulf Mob&Ohio pf	24	41	39¼	39½	— ¼
Gulf Oil 1	9	50½	50¼	50½	— ⅜
Hall Print (1)	2	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	
Harb-Walker ¾ag	9	16½	16¼	16¼	
Hat Corp pf 6½	10	106½	106½	106½	+1½
Hayes Indust .15g	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5	110	103	101¾	101¾	—1
Hercules Motors 1	4	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
Hercules Pow 1½g	7	80	79⅞	80	+ ⅛
Hires (CE) 1.20a	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
Holland Furn (2)	3	36¼	35¾	36¼	+ ¼
Hollander & Son 1g	2	15	15	15	— ⅛
Holly Sugar (1)	5	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Homestake Mining	7	41¼	40⅝	41¼	+ ⅛
Household Fin (3)	2	54¾	54½	54¾	+ ¼
Houston L&P 3.60	1	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	+ ⅛
Houston Oil	22	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
Howe Sound (3)	6	35¼	35	35¼	+ ¼
Hudson Bay (.2)	2	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor .10g	8	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	8	1⅝	1½	1½	
Illinois Central	8	13	12¾	13	
Indpls P & L 1.20	3	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Indus Rayon (2)	1	39½	39½	39½	— ½
Inland Steel (3g)	2	75	75	75	
Inspirat C Cop ¼ag	9	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Intercon Rub (1e)	1	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	— ⅛
Interchem Cp 1.60	1	35	35	35	
Interlake Iron ⅛g	3	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	
Int Harvester (2)	14	71¾	70½	70⅞	— ⅛
Int Harv pf (7)	50	174⅜	174⅜	174⅜	— ⅜
Int Hydro-Elec A	1	2½	2½	2½	
Int Min'ls & C 1½g	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Int Min'ls&C pf 4	1	65	65	65	+1½
Int Mining	7	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Int Nick Can (2)	18	31¼	30¾	30⅞	
Int Paper	57	12⅝	12⅜	12½	— ⅛

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Business Up 20 Per Lent On Main St.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—An increase of 20 per cent in the wholesale grocery and drug business is reported by small-town merchants during the past 12 months, according to a new national trade survey just completed by Earl E. Sproul, vice-president of Western Newspaper Union.

The survey covered 2,722 wholesalers and jobbers from coast to coast to get a clear picture of present-day retail conditions in towns and cities up to 10,000 population. These thousands of communities, together with the farm population, comprise what is known as rural America and contain more than half the people of the United States.

"Over 94 per cent of wholesale grocery and drug dealers reporting say that their business with small-town merchants has increased from 10 per cent to 100 per cent during the past 12 months. Over 71 per cent of the wholesalers reporting trace 50 to 100 per cent of their business to stores in towns under 10,000," Mr. Sproul stated.

The trade increase in rural sections has been definitely noticeable ever since tire and gasoline rationing made it necessary for people in small towns and on farms to buy at or close to home, the survey reveals.

"Soon after Pearl Harbor, Western Newspaper Union predicted that such an increase was to be expected," says Mr. Sproul. "A survey made in February, 1941, confirmed this prediction."

Although 56.8 per cent of the wholesalers reporting say that the number of retail stores in their territories has decreased since gas rationing, nearly 82 per cent of them say that the average small-town store has added new lines to make up for unobtainable merchandise, the survey reveals.

Coal Expert Urges Public Not to Stoke Furnace Until Nov. 1

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—Homeowners can save 10 per cent of the winter's coal supplies by not turning on the heat before Nov. 1, John Schreiber, co-ordinator of the retail solid fuel industry, said here today.

Homes will be cold, Mr. Schreiber admitted, stressing, however, it will be easier to endure a cold snap between now and Nov. 1 than a frigid spell in midwinter. The lowering temperature can be compensated for by extra or heavier clothing in day time and a few more blankets at night, he held.

This appeal was made simultaneously with moves by the Office of Price Administration and other authorities to set up a committee to expedite the distribution of coal to those who need it. The committee will seek to obtain supplies for new customers who have difficulty in obtaining supplies from dealers.

One homeowner reported that he had moved to a new section of the city and that more than 12 coal dealers had refused to consider an order because they were either out of coal or not taking new customers.

Poultry Crop Seen Topping All Records

CHICAGO (AP)—Impact of the largest poultry crop in history was felt in Chicago as chickens in great numbers started invading the markets here. Prices fell as much as five cents a pound under OPA ceilings.

This year's poultry production is exceeding by 21 per cent the records set in 1942, reports by hatcheries to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics said. The August total of 29,112,000 was 30 per cent higher than for August, 1942.

Chick production for the first eight months this year totaled 1,332,382,000, compared with 1,099,755,000 for the same period last year.

In addition, turkeys, which are not included in the poultry figures, were expected to total 500,000,000 pounds.

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of seventy-five cents (75c) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on October 15, 1943 to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1943.

GEORGE MIXTER, *Treasurer.*

September 21, 1943

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Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	5½	6½
American Barge Line Co	8⅝	9⅝
American Hardware Co	36½	38½
American Manufacturing	34⅝	37¼
American Manufac 5 pf	85¼	..
American Wringer Co	6½	7⅝
†Amoskeag Company	33¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	73¼	..
Appleton Company	34	37
Applied Arts Corp	2¾	3¼
Arlington Mills	47	50¼
Atlas Ulywopd Corp pf	36½	38½
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¾	2½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15⅝	17¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21¼	23¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	..
Bendix Home Appliance	6⅞	7⅝
Berkshire Fine Spinning	13⅝	14½
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	63¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99	..
Boston Wharf Company	19½	21
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	34⅜	37½
Brown Co	1.75	2.06
Brown Co pf	30¾	33¼
Campbell A S Co Inc	5⅜	6⅝
Central Railway Signal A	39	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	30¾	33½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14⅝	16
Coos Bay Lumber Co	39¼	42¼
Crowell-Collied Pub Co	29¼	31½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	28	30¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23½	25½
Draper Corporation	73½	76½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16⅝	18½
Eastern Corporation	5⅞	7¼
Eastern Corporation pf	17⅞	19¾
Exolon Co	7⅞	9⅝
Family Loan Society Inc	11⅝	13
Family Loan Society pf A	23¼	25½
Food Fair Stores Inc	42¾	45⅝
Fruit of the Loom	25¼	27½
General Fire Extinguisher	14½	16
General Machinery	21¼	23½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8	9⅛
Goodall Worsted Company	37	40
Graton & Knight Co	11½	13
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	93¼	97¼
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30¾	33¾
Great Northern Paper Co	33¼	35¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	51¾	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	14	..
Harrington & Richardson	2¼	3
Haskelite Mfg Co	10⅞	12½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	16½	17⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf2B	15⅝	17¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18⅜	20¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24½	26¾
Hooker Electro Chem	31¾	33¾
International Machine Tool	6⅜	7½
Keith George E Co	47½	..
Kendall Company	8⅜	9⅝
Kennedy's Inc pf	18½	20¼
Landers Frary & Clark	36¾	38¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	21¼	23¼
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long Bell Lumber Co	5⅞	6¾
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	103	107
Marathon Paper Mills	39	42
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	57⅜	61
Merck & Co	45¾	49
Merck & Co 4½ pf	111½	115½
Merrimack Manufacturing	34¾	38
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	56⅜	61¼
Metal & Thermit Corp	19⅞	22⅝
Millers Falls Company	9⅜	10⅝
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6¾	7⅞
Nashawena Mills	16	17⅝
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	63¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	32¼	35½
Nashua Manufac Co 1¾ pf	67¾	71¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	25⅝	28½
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅞	5⅞
National Shirt Shops	42½	45¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	58¾	63¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	40¼	43½
Nicholson File Company	34	36½
Nonquitt Mills	28	31¼
Ohio Finance	6⅞	8¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	39¼	42¼
Parker Appliance	11¾	13½
Plymouth Cordage Company	113	117½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	62	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	85	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2½	..
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	27⅜	29⅝
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	27⅜	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	50¼	..
Sanford Mills	33¾	36¾
Submarine Signal Co	24¾	27¼
Tampax Inc	5½	6¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¼	2¾
United Elastic Corp	15	16½
U S Envelope Company	58¾	63¼
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	116	121
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	51	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	100½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	23¼	25⅝
Warner & Swasey Co	8½	9⅞
Warren Bros Class B	39⅜	42⅜
Warren Bros Class C	10⅞	12¼
West Point Manufacturing	44¾	47⅝
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11¾	13

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	104¾	..
Blackstone V G & E	5	1965	110¾	..
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	107½	109
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	103¾	106¼
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	103¼	106¼
Narragansett El	3½	1966	109¾	111¼
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	106¾	..
Springfield G & El	5	1957	105	..
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	103	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107¼	109

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	111¾	115¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	98¼	102¼
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	106¼	110¼
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	84¾	88¼
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	105¾	109¾
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	101¾	105
General Water G & E $3 pf	43	45½
Jamaica Water Supply	28¼	30½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	..
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	98¼	101¾
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	101¾	105¾
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	101½	105½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	113¼	117¼
New Rochelle Wat pf	97	..
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	30¼	32½
No States Power Del 6 pf	62¾	65¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	71¼	74¼
Ohio Power 4½ pf	113¾	117¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	115¼	119¼
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	96¼	99¼
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	101	104½
Public Serv Ind	17⅝	18⅞
Public Service Ind 5 pf	104¾	108¼
Public Service Okla 5 pf	107¾	111¾
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	101¼	105¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	106¼	109¼
San Diego Gas & Electric	12½	13¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	18⅜	20⅜
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	115½	..
Tampa Electric Co	23	25
†Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	104¾	108¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	102¾	106¾
Washington Ry & Electric units	15½	16¾

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	18⅜	20⅛
Beverly Gas & Electric	32	..
Brockton Gas Light	6¾	7⅞
Central Maine Power 6 pf	105½	110½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	114½	119½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	90½	..
Conn Light & Power	37	39½
Eastern Utilities Asso	22¾	24¾
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅜	1⅞
Fall River Gas Works	21	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	37¾	40½
Green Mountain Power pf	63¾	67¾
Hartford Electric Light	47½	50½
Haverhill Electric	24½	26¾
Haverhill Gas Light	12¾	14⅞
Holyoke Water Power	16½	18¼
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28½	..
Lowell Electric Light	37⅞	40⅜
Lynn Gas & Electric	74¼	78¼
Mass Power & Light pf	14⅞	16¼
Mass Utilities Asso pf	32⅜	35¼
Narragansett Elec pf	56	59½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	18½	20
N E Power Assn 6 pf	47¾	49¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	79¾	83¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	76¾	79¼
N E Public Serv $7 pf	21½	24
N E Public Serv $6 pf	20⅝	22⅞
Newport Electric	20¼	..
Providence Gas	7⅝	8½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	107	112
R I Pub Serv pf	32	34½
Rockland Light & Power	7½	8½
Springfield Gas Light	17½	18⅝
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	99½	..
Western Mass Companies	23	25

New York Banks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19⅜	20⅝
Bank of New York (14)	372	385
Bankers Trust (1.40)	46¼	48½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	88½	93½
Central Hanover Bank&Trust (4)	95	98½
Chase National (1.40)	35¼	37¼
Chemical Bank&Trust (1.80)	44⅞	47⅛
Commercial (8)	210	220
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	16½	18
Corn Exchange&Trust (2.40)	45⅝	48½
Empire Trust (3)	76	80
First National New York (80)	1485	1525
Guaranty Trust (12)	300	308
Irving Trust (.60)	13¼	14¼
Kings County (80)	1400	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	32¼	35¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	44⅜	46⅞
Manufacturers Trustpf (2)	51⅝	53⅞
National City (1)	33⅛	35⅛
New York Trust (3½)	87	91
Public (1½)	33½	36
Title Guarantr&Trust	5½	5⅞
United States (60a)	1195	1240

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	..
First National (2)	47½	50
Merchants National (12)	318	338
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	..
National Rockland (2)	45	50
National Shawmut (1)	23¼	25⅛
Pilgrim Trust (8)	178	..
Second National (4)	126	133
†State Street Trust (8)	230	..
United States Trust (.50)	15	16¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	15	16¾
Webster & Atlas (2)	40½	84½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	43¾	46¼
Continental Illinois (4)	97½	101½
First National Chicago (10)	345	353
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	33¼	35⅝

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	138½	146½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	54⅛	56¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	36	38¼
Agricultural (3a)	74½	78
American Alliance (1a)	22½	24½
American Casualty Company	12	13⅝
American Equitable (1)	19⅝	21⅛
American Insurance Newrk (½a)	14½	16½
American Re-Insurance (1½g)	57¼	60¼
American Reserve	15¼	16¾
American Surety (2½)	59½	62
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7⅝	8⅝
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	85½	90½
Boston (16a)	585	610
Camden Fire (1)	21	22½
City of New York (1g)	18½	20⅜
Connecticut General Life (1)	27⅝	29¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	40¾	43¼
Federal (1.40)	43	46½
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	66	70
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	87	91
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13½	14⅝
Franklin Fire (1a)	28⅝	30⅝
General Reinsurance (2)	48	51
Gibraltar Fire & Mar (½g)	18	20
Glens Falls (1.60)	43½	46
Globe & Republic (½)	9⅞	11
Great American Insurance (1a)	28⅞	30⅝
Hanover (1.20)	27⅜	29¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	94¾	99¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.80a)	44½	47½
Home Insurance (1.20a)	31⅜	33½
Homestead (½g)	15	17
Insurance Co No Amer (2½a)	86¼	88¾
Jersey Insurance N Y (1½)	38¾	41¾
Knickerbocker (½)	8⅞	10
Maryland Casualty	4½	5¼
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	71¼	74¾
Merchants & Mfrs N Y (.60)	7¼	8⅜
Merchants Fire Assoc (1½a)	48	51
National Fire (2)	60¼	63¼
National Liberty (.30a)	7¾	8⅞
National Union (3a)	183	193
New Amsterdam Casualty (½g)	27⅞	29⅞
New Brunswick (1½a)	31⅝	34¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	47¾	50¼
New York Fire (.80)	14⅜	15⅞
North River (1)	23⅞	25⅝
Northeast Insurance	4⅜	5½
Northern (3a)	94½	99
Pacific Fire (5)	108½	113½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47¾	50¼
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅛	13¾
Phoenix (2a)	89	93
Preferred Accident (.80a)	16½	17⅝
Provident-Washington (1a)	36⅜	38⅞
Reinsurance Cor (NY) (.075g)	5½	7⅜
Republi Insuranre Co Tex (1.20)	25½	27½
Revere(P)Insurance (1.20a)	23¾	25¾
St Paul Fire&Marine (8a)	297	307
Seaboard Surety (1½g)	52¾	55½
Security (1.40)	37⅞	39⅞
Springfield (4½a)	128½	134
Standard Accident	65¾	69½
Travelers (16)	487	502
U S Fid & Guarantee (1a)	37⅜	39¾
United States Fire (2)	51¼	54
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	77	82
Westchester (1.20a)	33⅞	36⅜

a-Also extra or extras. e-Paid last year. g-Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.49	3.82
Amerex Holding	24.375	26.25
American Business Shares	3.39	3.71
Axe Houghton Fund	13.77	14.81
Bond Inv Tr of America	99.57	103.72
Boston Fund	16.81	18.08
Broad Street Investing	27.80	30.05
Bullock Fund	14.54	15.93
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.80
Century Shares Trust	28.12	30.24
Chemical Shares Trust	9.62	10.74
Christiana Securities Co	2300.00	2425.00
Commodity Corp	9.16	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	35.00	38.00
Dividend Shares	1.23	1.35
*Easton & Howard Balanced Fd	19.62	21.41
*Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.92	12.80
*Equitable Invest Corp	29.79	32.03
Equity Corp $3 pf	30.50	32.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.91	19.29
Fund Investors Inc	21.39	23.57
General Capital	32.19	34.61
General Investors Trust	5.181	5.58
Incorporated Investors Tr	20.37	21.90
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.81	.90
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.13	1.24

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	....	3347	S-1	....	26.05
B-2	....	28.98	S-2	....	14.13
B-3	....	18.97	S-3	....	10.81
B-4	....	9.39	S-4	....	4.55
K-1	....	17.22	K-2	....	19.43

‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	95.10	....
‡Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	39.80	....
Maryland Fund	4.25	4.85
Mass Invest Tr	21.08	22.67
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.31	11.09
Mutual Invest	10.91	11.92
Nation Wide Voting	1.27	1.40
New England Fund	12.30	13.26
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.375	20.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.49	.54
Putnam Fund	13.51	14.52
Quarterly Income Shares	6.136	6.875
Railway & Light Sec	11.625	13.125
Railway & Light Sec pf	105.00	....
Repub Invest Fund	3.51	3.85
Scudder Stevens & Clark	90.38	92.15
Spencer Trask Fund	14.31	15.08
State Street Invest	80.41	86.40
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.43	..
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.74	.82
Wellington Fund	16.11	17.77

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.25	7.00
Corp Tr A A mod.acc mod	2.71	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.75	....
Diversified Tr C	3.85	....
Diversified Tr D	5.60	6.35
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.75	4.30
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.76	5.51
Nation Wide Sec	3.65	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.50	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.10	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.75	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.67	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.31	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.41	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.625	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.80	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.25	3.625
First Boston Corp	22.625	24.625

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	118	123
Liberty Aircraft	10½	11⅝
N E Airlines	7¼	8¼
Piper Aircraft	8¼	8¼
Pollak Manufacturing Co	5⅞	7

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago	1.48⅝	1.47	1.47⅛	1.48½
Minneapolis	1.40	1.39⅝	1.39⅝	1.40⅛
Kansas City	1.43½	1.43⅜	1.43⅜	1.43½
Winnipeg (Oct.)	1.19⅝	1.18⅝	1.19½	1.18⅝
Dec. Wheat				
Chicago	1.48⅝	1.48	1.48	1.48⅝
Minneapolis	1.40⅝	1.40½	1.40½	1.40½
Kansas City	1.43½	1.43¼	1.43¼	1.43¼
Winnipeg	1.18	1.17½	1.17⅝	1.17½
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.49⅛	1.48¾	1.48¾	1.49
Minneapolis	1.41¼	1.40⅝	1.40⅝	1.41¼
Kansas City	1.43⅝	1.43½	1.43¼	1.43¼
Winnipeg	1.16⅝	1.16⅝	1.15⅞	1.15⅞
Sept. Oats				
Chicago	.79¾	.78½	.79⅜	.78
Minneapolis	.75¾	.74½	.75¾	.74⅜
Winnipeg (Oct.)			.51½	.51½
Rye, Chicago				
Sept.	1.04⅞	1.05¼	1.04¾	1.05⅛ 1.05¼
Dec.	1.06⅜	1.06⅞	1.06¼	1.06⅜ 1.06⅝
May	1.08	1.08⅜	1.07⅞	1.08 1.08⅛
July	1.06⅜	1.06¾	1.06⅛	1.06⅜ 1.06⅜

Wool

Grease

October	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0N	100.0
December				96.0N	96.0
March				89.5N	89.5
May				88.5N	88.5
July				85.0N	85.0

Tops

October	135.5	136.0	135.5	136.0B	135.0
December	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.5B	126.5
March	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0B	118.5
May				114.7B	114.7
July	110.5	110.5	110.5	110.5B	110.0

N-Nominal. B-Bid.

Cotton

October	20.60	20.61	20.51	20.53	20.57
December	20.25	20.28	20.17	20.17	20.26
March	20.06	20.06	19.95	19.97	20.05
May	19.83	19.86	19.72	19.72	19.85
July	19.62	19.62	19.53	19.53	19.62

Spot 21.15.

Black Pepper

Closing prices, October, November, December 6.63 bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Potatoes

November	....	....	....	3.06	3.00
January	....	....	....	3.38	3.38

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Senate Moves Aim to Amend Renegotiation, Cost-Plus Rules

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—Proposals to amend present war contracting procedures in the interests of stretching manpower, and to alter present contract negotiation legislation to provide greater uniformity and less harassment to businessmen are under consideration in the Senate today.

Abolition of the present cost-plus-fixed-fee system of letting war contracts so as to compel manufacturers to tighten up their operations and thus save manpower is proposed in a resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator Homer Ferguson (R) of Michigan, member of the Truman committee.

Simultaneously Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, chairman of the Truman subcommittee on renegotiation of war contracts, introduced a series of amendments to the renegotiation statute designed to correct "principal causes of complaint against the existing law."

No More Fixed-Fee Contracts

Senator Ferguson invoked the report of the Baruch Committee as backing for his resolution, declaring that "it summarizes what I have found to be true." The Baruch report asserted that not alone on the West Coast but throughout the nation much labor was being permitted under cost-plus-fixed-fee war contracts.

Under such contracts, the Baruch report said, the Government pays all the cost, thus killing the incentive for manufacturers to economize in the use of materials, facilities or labor. More workers are hired than are required, possibly in anticipation of future needs, and they stand idle.

In the early stages of war production, the report remarked, manufacturers asked to produce war mechanicisms they had never made before had some justification for contracting on a cost-plus basis. But now Government and industry had gained sufficient experience so that most munitions could be contracted for at fixed prices.

The Ferguson resolution provides that no Government department may enter into a cost-plus-fixed-fee contract except in extraordinary cases in which the department head certifies that, because of lack of previous experience on which to base prices, it is necessary to provide against losses by a cost-plus type of contract. Outstanding cost-plus contracts would be renegotiated into fixed-price contracts.

To Make Law More Palatable

"We have before us the question of the drafting of fathers," Senator Ferguson commented. "It appears from the testimony taken and from the facts that if the War Manpower Commission will revise its usage of manpower, under fixed-price contracts, it may avoid and is likely to avoid the drafting of fathers."

In introducing his committee's amendments to the contract renegotiation law, Senator Hatch declared that in the judgment of the Truman subcommittee, renegotiation of war contracts to scale down profits was still necessary to prevent "profiteering by a few greedy war contractors and to guard against unpatriotic and selfish practices," but that the alterations his subcommittee proposed would make renegotiation more palatable to industry.

Three objectives would be served, he said, as follows:

1. To bring about increased uniformity of policy and procedure to reduce the chances of conflicting administration among the several agencies now charged with administering renegotiation, and to provide a central authority to which contractors dealing with all departments, War, Navy, etc., might appeal. This to be accomplished by delegating supervision to a single board.

2. To establish a workable minimum test—a floor below which profits shall by law be deemed not excessive.

3. To expedite renegotiation by a requirement of compulsory filing of such material as will permit Government authorities to screen out those contractors who obviously have not earned excessive profits, and simultaneously not impose upon business the burden of additional questionnaires.

Postwar Reserves Problem

Senator Hatch also proposed that the committees which will shortly revise the tax law consider changes in that law to afford corporations practicable relief in their problem of accumulating postwar reserves.

Agreeing with the War and Navy Departments that provision of postwar reserves for corporations is a problem which should not be mixed up with renegotiation. Senator Hatch suggested that the tax law be amended to provide that reserves claimed by taxpayers in amounts not exceeding 20 per cent of their taxable income shall be deductible as an operating expense in computing Federal income and excess-profits taxes, subject to the following conditions:

That the amount set aside in such reserves be invested in a special series of non-negotiable, non-interest bearing Government bonds, redeemable at any time prior to a date 18 months after the cessation of hostilities.

That simultaneously with the liquidation of such securities the taxpayer must return the amount derived from such liquidation to his taxable income for the year of liquidation.

New WPB Operations Council To Speed Decentralization Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—A program of War Production Board decentralization designed to relieve "the almost legendary tensions of doing business in Washington" has been announced by a newly established WPB operations council.

Chief among the announced objectives of the council, which met this week for the first time, were "a possible 33 per cent reduction of necessary travel by businessmen to war crowded Washington, cutting of their paper work routine and the gearing of WPB to greater speed and responsiveness."

The program, which will move out of Washington to WPB regional offices a great share of production control machinery, will create, in effect, 13 "little WPB's" said H. G. Batcheller, operations vice-chairman. These will function without aid from Washington except in policy matters and in a few problems beyond their resources. Each regional director will now be known as "regional chairman," with his job in his own area paralleling that of WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson.

Consisting of regional chairmen executives of the WPB operations office, the new operations council will meet every two weeks in Washington to handle organizational details and speed the decentralization process.

Week's Meat Output Increases 15 P. C.

CHICAGO (AP)—Production of meat in Federally inspected plants during the past week increased 15 per cent, the War Meat Board reported.

Estimated total output during the week ended Sept. 18 was 43,000,000 pounds more than during the previous week, which, however, included the Labor Day holiday, when production was curtailed.

A production breakdown showed:

Beef, 127,000,000 pounds; 111,000,000 pounds the previous week.

Veal, 17,000,000 pounds; 15,000,000 pounds the prevoius week.

Pork, 153,000,000 pounds, compared with 133,000,000 pounds.

Lamb and mutton, 24,000,000 pounds; 19,000,000 pounds the previous week.

Slaughter in inspected plants was as follows: cattle, 258,000; calves, 123,000; sheep and lambs, 602,000, and hogs, 980,000.

Curtiss-Wright Concludes Renegotiations With U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—The Curtiss-Wright Corp. announced conclusion of renegotiation proceedings with the Government covering 1942 which left substantially unchanged results for the year as announced in August.

In that report the company said voluntary price reductions plus renegotiation would result in a saving of $175,139,379 to the Government for 1942. Net sales for the year, after giving effect to this amount, aggregated $770,594,882, compared with $373,083,365, in 1941. Net income was $13,143,515, equal to $1.46 a share on the common stock, compared with $25,717,512, or $3.15 a share, in 1941.

Intercity Bus Travel

Although passengers on intercity bus lines increased 53.3 per cent in June, as compared with the same month in 1942, the added load was assummed with a gain of only 11.3 per cent in mileage through the more intensified use of equipment, according to a report issued by the National

Industry and Labor Are Urged To Unite on Postwar Planning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—To avert a return to the old days of "labor-management war as usual," after the end of military hostilities, industry and labor should form a joint agency to plan national postwar reconstruction, according to Ralph E. Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy in charge of Labor Relations.

"Now is the time to organize this co-operation to meet our postwar problems," Mr. Bard said in an address before the ninth national convention of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers at the Commodore Hotel here yesterday.

"I strongly recommend to both management leadership and union labor leadership the setting up of some agency at once to work steadily throughout the balance of the war for the accomplishment of that co-operation which will go far in the settlement of the future problems of this nation both at home and in the field of international trade."

In working with management to create and operate such an agency, labor would not have to give up any of its prerogatives, Mr. Bard stressed.

"It does mean that labor should make its decisions—and this statement applies to management as well—with the knowledge that those decisions have a vital importance to an interested third party, the body of the American public," he continued.

"Unless there is a friendly understanding and a mutual acceptance of responsibility, this great and productive plant that we have expended under the stress of war will rot and rust away. If that should happen it will make little difference whether the failure was due to the prejudice of management or the unreason of labor. Both management and labor will have dug their graves and this nation will be reluctantly forced into seeking another method of procedure."

John Green, President of the union, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, told the 600 delegates representing 350,000 workers engaged in building and repairing ships that labor should renew its no-strike pledge, give unequivocal support to President Roosevelt's leadership in the war as well as on the "Home Front," and unite to repeal "unjustified attacks" on labor's rights in and outside Congress.

London Weighs Italy's Status; Nation Is Definitely Not Ally

Continued from Page 1

actually incorrect and misleading.

Premier Pietro Badoglio's radiocast calling upon Italians to resist and to "fight on the side of the British and Americans against the Germans" has in some instances been interpreted as meaning that Italy is now listed as an ally of the United Nations. This is not the view held in London.

Statement Promised

The attitude here is that Premier Badoglio remains head of what is regarded as a sort of "armistice government" which is co-operating with Allied military authorities in accordance with the terms of surrender.

Mr. Churchill announced, however, that either he or Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden would make a further statement soon on the status of the Badoglio Government. He gave a clue to the nature of this statement when he referred to Italian resistance against the Germans as the "first of a series of acts of self-redemption" on the part of Italy.

The inference was that Italy has by no means earned the right yet to a place among the United Nations, but that if it continued to resist the Germans, it would be helped by all possible means to again gain such a position by its own efforts.

It is true that in his radiocast Marshal Badoglio claimed that "all talk of unconditional surrender is out of date and irrelevant to the changed conditions of today." But this statement is regarded here as going farther than the facts. Unconditional surrender remains the basis of United Nations relationships, military as well as political, with Italy.

Italian Assistance

But it is also true that Marshal Badoglio stated that the British and Americans "are now accepting our [Italian] assistance."

During discussions at Lisbon which preceded surrender and the consequent armistice, Italian representatives were notified that the economic and political conditions imposed on Italy would be effected by the degree of Italian resistance to the Germans. Anglo-American acceptance of Italian assistance in driving out the Germans rests on this foundation.

The nature of this assistance, it has been emphasized here, is not so much military in the full sense of the term as guerrilla. What Marshal Badoglio appealed for was sabotage and guerrilla warfare. The plain fact is it would be illusory at this late date to expect any really effective organized military aid from the Italian Army, which is now almost completely disorganized and lacking in heavy armament necessary to combat German panzers.

Guerrillas and Saboteurs

The sabotage and guerrilla activities, on the contrary, would be of the greatest assistance to the Allied military campaign, provided they were carried out on a sufficiently big scale.

This is a long way from listing Italy as an ally, however. Actually, British political warfare policy doesn't even recognize the Italians as friends, much less as allies.

There are good reasons for this reserve on the part of London. The Alies have very specific obligations and commitments to a number of countries attacked by Italy, particularly Greece and Yugoslavia.

Albania's Freedom

There is also the understanding that Albania is to have its freedom returned. It would not be an easy matter to reconcile the claims of the Greeks and Yugoslaves, especially with the treatment which Italy would expect were it to attain a full status as an ally of the United Nations.

Furthermore, it is obvious that difficulties would arise in North Africa were an attempt to be made to give the status of ally to Italy. As far as London is concerned there is certainly no intention of doing this.

As Marshal Badoglio said, the British and Americans are accepting Italian assistance in driving the Germans out. But, contrary to what he said, unconditional surrender is not yet entirely out of date.

Germans Shift Line to Meet Allied Drive Up Italy's Boot

Continued from Page 1

post-Armistice co-operation with the Allies. Near the town, the patrol hopped off and concealed itself in some woods overlooking the town. From there it sent back to headquarters important details concerning German numbers, disposition, and movements.

In the Fifth Army area, where United States Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark commands a mixed force of American and British troops, the British are on the left, the Americans on the right, moving inland and northward toward the line of advance of British Eighth Army. The Germans hold higher ground, which the Fifth Army is now approaching. The Nazis have good defensive positions, quite similar to those they exploited stubbornly in Tunisia and Sicily.

Terrain Slows Allies

As long as the Germans are installed in these heights, progress toward Naples is necessarily slow.

It is not permissible to speculate from here on the fascinating topic of where the Germans intend to establish their next firm line. Likewise, it is out of order to forecast Allied intentions as the American units in the Salerno sector put increasing pressure on the Nazi rear guard covering the withdrawal of Nazi troops in that area.

The Americans have captured Campagna Montecorvina, with an airfield in the neighborhood. The British have taken Cipriano.

Fight for Corsica

Meanwhile, the French and Corsicans who are fighting to expel the German garrison from Corsica have been receiving the co-operation of the Allied Strategic Air Force. Last night British Wellington bombers visited Bastia, the port on the Corsican east coast held by the Germans.

They touched off ammunition depots and blew up at least one ship in the harbor. On the previous day, American Liberators gave their attention to the same target. Yesterday, Liberators of the Eighth United States Air Force began to operate under the direction of the Northwest African Air Force and gave a thorough going over to Leghorn.

The usual forces of heavy and medium bombers of the strategic Air Force were busy in the vicinity of Naples and aircraft of the tactical Air Force blasted the Nazis in forward areas of their lines of communication.

Now the Allies are set to start the second phase of the Italian campaign. The first consisted of getting ashore, staying ashore, and building up sufficient strength for a major land offensive powerful enough to run the Germans out of Italy. Today this offensive is getting under way, with the Allies favorably placed for the big and possibly long job ahead.

Request to Make Recordings Denied

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—The American Federation of Musicians, through its attorney, yesterday rejected a request by six major electrical transcription companies to resume the manufacture of recordings under the same agreement Decca Records, Inc., and its subsidiary, World Broadcasting System, reached Saturday with the union.

The proposal was made at a special mediation panel hearing of the War Labor Board by A. Walter Socolow, attorney for the Associated Music Publishers, Inc., Lang-Worth Feature Programs, Inc., Empire Broadcasting Corp., Standard Radio, C. P. MacGregor, and the radio recording division of the National Broadcasting Company.

The Decca Company and its subsidiary were permitted by a verbal agreement to resume manufacture of recordings and transcriptions, banned since Aug. 1, 1942, by James C. Petrillo, President of the A. F. of M. Milton Diamond, Decca attorney, said terms of the agreement were being drawn and would be announced after it was signed.

Chicago Sun Accuses Rival On Newsprint

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Chicago Sun, in a brief filed with the War Production Board, charged the Chicago Tribune with attempting "to perpetrate a fraud" on the WPB in connection with newsprint allocations—an accusation promptly denied by the Tribune at a hearing before the WPB Printing and Publishing Division's Appeal Board.

The Sun's brief was submitted in reply to the Tribune's supplemental appeal Sept. 14 for additional newsprint for the third quarter. Declaring the appeal was filled with "false and misleading statements," the Sun asserted the Tribune's purpose "was not to get more newsprint, but an attempt to put the Sun in a strait jacket" by setting up a formula for determining allocations to Chicago newspapers.

The Tribune's appeal, released for the first time at the Division's initial public hearing, accused the WPB of discriminating against the Tribune in determining newsprint allocations, and favoring the Sun and the Chicago Herald-American, despite deliberate waste by the latter two."

The Tribune contended the waste is in "printing excessive copies which are returned, thus stimulating circulation but not conserving newsprint, and in poor use of space, both for advertising and news matter."

Couple Reties the Knot On Every Anniversary

VANCOUVER, Wash., Sept. 22—"Have you been married before?" Clerk Adele Andring asked the couple applying for a marriage license.

"Oh yes," replied Elmer R. Holmes of Portland, Ore., "six times."

"Every year Viola and I get married on our anniversary," he explained.

CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE

QUEENS VILLAGE, N. Y.—For sale, 5-room house, enclosed porch, fuel-air coal furnace; also 8 lots at Mastic Park, Long Island. For information write J. GARDNER, 176 Huntington Avenue, Boston 15.

FOR SALE, NEEDHAM, MASS., 6-ROOM HOUSE. GARAGE: GOOD LOCATION. CALL HYDE PARK 1718-W.

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DOVER, WELLESLEY, MASS., or surroundings; house in good condition with barn or room to build one. Cash. Gaylord Com. 4330, Ext. 247, eves. Nee. 2208-W, or Box B-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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PRACTITIONER'S office for rent part time, centrally located, well equipped. Write Box S-27, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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TAKE YOUR NEW YORK CITY BUSINESS ADDRESS at 505 Fifth Ave.; facilities for mail and telephone inquiries; furnished office; private desks; references exchanged. Write C. D. Maddy.

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SMALL HOUSE, almost new; gas heat; Chestnut Hill section, Brookline, Mass.; for rent until June. Call Beacon 3336.

UPPER DARBY, PA.—Five-room furnished bungalow, 1221 Myrtlewood Ave., Llanarch Hills. Phone evenings Sunset 2380-J.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., Beacon St. at bus stop—1st floor, large front living room, 2 bedrooms, bath; no kitchen; furn.-unfurn. Lon. 7171.

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NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.—Will share, furnished, with business woman; convenient to trains and busses. Lasell 6662.

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COUPLE desire a 3-room furnished apartment in the Oranges. Mrs. W. E. C., 76 Greenwood Avenue, East Orange, N. J.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Less than 1 block from beach, bathing from house; special Sept. rate $2.80 daily, $12.00 per week. The WILMAY, 127 Atlantic Ave.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Near Beach and Church, run water, and priv. baths, $2.00 day up. Free bathing. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Avenue.

BEAUTIFUL corner (18 ft.); discriminating guests; Superior Building; $12-$10-$8.50 (one unfurnished). Thompson, 255 W. 108th St., N.Y.C.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Well-furnished room, private apartment; adults; 2 minutes Beacon St. car line; gentleman preferred. Tel. Bea. 0651.

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SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
Friendly Service
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ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $2.00 and up
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NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—1 large sunny room, fireplace, kitchen privileges; near stores and transportation. Call LASell 0222.

N. Y. C.—Room, private bath, kitchen privileges, for young lady. Christian Scientist preferred; reasonable. 431 Riverside Dr. (Apt. 4-C). MO. 2-1656.

N. Y. C.—Why remain in hotels? See our sunny, corner double room, private bath; home privileges on Park Avenue. SA 2-4843.

N. Y. C., 454 Riverside Dr.—Unusual studio room, gentleman; exceptional views; artistic, comfortable; nr. Columbia, church. UN. 4-4830 (mornings-evenings).

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lovely room in colonial home; gentlemen preferred; convenient transportation. 3038 Military Rd., N. W., WOodly 4093.

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BUSINESS woman wants room, furnished or unfurnished, with refined family in quiet surroundings; breakfasts and dinners; reasonable rate; easily accessible to Park Sq., Boston, walking or bus. Box B-90, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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N. Y. C.—Available Oct. 1st, quiet sunny room, congenial home. UN. 4-8229. Write Box G-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Pleasant home for rest and study; room and board; first floor; near car line; coal heat. Bea. 5720.

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QUIET, comfortable home, temp. or perm.; for Christian Scientists; delightful climate. Mrs. D. G. KNOX, Aiken, South Carolina.

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N. Y. C., 608 W. 113th St. (Riverside Dr.); Apt. 51. Nice room; sp. exposure; good food; care if desired. Vesper, University 4-7682.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

OLD CAMP GROUND BEACH, Cape Cod, No. Eastham, Mass.—Vacationize in Sept. and Oct.; fine cottages, low rates; bathing excellent. R. E. BOSTON, Tel. Orleans 494.

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Hotel facilities, 3 acres ground, modern, airy rooms; inspiring outlook; quality food; quick commuting; moderate rates. 380 North Broadway, Yonkers. Phone Yonkers 5-0881.

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FOR mentally retarded children requiring lovely, permanent home environment, care and privacy; beautiful modern country estate; minimum $25.00 per week.
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NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS
Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

HELP WANTED—MEN

COLLEGE STUDENT
Night Telephone Operator
Excellent opportunity for ambitious young man to earn $24 a week while going to school. Facilities to study on this job as board is not busy. Experience preferred, but not essential. Call Employment Office, ELIot 1200, for appointment.
LEVER BROS. CO.
CAMBRIDGE

PORTER
Draft-exempt man wanted for permanent job with well-established organization. Good salary. Apply International Business Machines Corporation, 573 Boylston Street, Boston.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Expert auto-home radio service man; permanent; good salary. F. M. SERVICE CO., 380 North Winton Road.

INTEROFFICE MESSENGER
preferably with knowledge of typing
Apply—Room 205, Administration Building
107 Falmouth Street, Boston

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

An EXPERIENCED woman, preferably in her thirties, is needed for handling orders, typing, filing, posting, and general office work; must be alert, good at figures, able to handle customers over telephone, and able to take dictation; should be a graduate of a secretarial school or have similar training; this is a permanent job, not dependent on the war effort, but in an essential industry; it is in the Boston office of a large, successful manufacturer; work and surroundings are pleasant. For interview, reply by letter stating age, education, experience, address, telephone number. Box N-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LINING-ROOM supervisor for private school for boys of excellent character. Write qualifications to W. M. MEACHAM, Headmaster, The Farm and Trades School, Boston 4, Mass.

EXPERIENCED READY-TO-WEAR PRESSER AND SALESWOMEN WANTED. PERMANENT WORK AND GOOD SALARY. Apply at office, mezzanine floor, KATTEN & MARENGO, 535 E. Main Street, Phone 6-6951, Stockton, California.

MAID, part, full time; help general housework; no cooking, light laundry; 3 adults, baby. Phone Hollis 5-8898-W (N. Y. C.).

WOMEN for counter work in cafeteria—serving lunch only—5 days per week; experience unnecessary. Apply CANTERBURY LUNCH, 331 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

MUSICIANS WANTED

PIANO ACCOMPANIST—To play for dancing classes in Elizabeth and Westfield, N. J.; must be good sight reader and well trained in classical music; ability also to play popular music advantageous; must be available in late September afternoons and Saturday mornings and afternoons. Write for audition, stating age, qualifications, experience, religion, salary expected. E. HEILICH, 535 Riverside Drive, Elizabeth, N. J.

MFR'S REPRESENTATIVES

W. T. WELISCH & CO. Est. 1905. Wants new accounts food products of merit. Answer, 346 California St., San Francisco 11, Calif.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Would You Like to Work for The Christian Science Monitor?

Have you two or three days a week you can devote to interesting, constructive work? We need a man or woman to sell Monitor advertising to retail firms in Bridgeport, Connecticut. Commission basis. Previous business experience desirable but not required. More important that applicant be well sold on the Monitor. Exceptional opportunity for person desiring part-time work. Applicant should be a member of a Christian Science church in Bridgeport, and preferably a resident of Bridgeport.

Write Box B-48, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

POST WAR OPPORTUNITY
Westmoreland Sterling, though a newly developed sales program, is in a position to offer distributor contract for local, full or part-time commission sales work to a limited number of women who today need an additional source of income. We are particularly interested in women whose background of experience is teaching or selling—women of fine character and good reputation—women who would like to become permanently established in a profitable business. For further information write WESTMORLAND STERLING, New Kensington, Pa. State age and qualifications.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LADY desires position as nurse to child, age 2 to 6; available Oct. 1st; best references; salary $25; Boston or vicinity preferred. Box B-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NURSE for 1 child under 6 yrs. or companion to lady in apartment (Christian Scientist preferred). 679 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Main 2-4663.

WOMAN of refinement, pleasing personality, who has had experience meeting the public, desires position as receptionist with reliable business concern; references given; can go outside city. LIN. 7387. Box H-22, Suite 2900, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LONDON PAPER FACTOR established pre-1914 seeks to contact American paper-maker of best quality writing papers with a view to U. K. sales agency when war restrictions are lifted. Box W-1782, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

ANTIQUES

BEAUTIFUL old tea set; lustre ware; old fans, shawls, carriage parasols; very choice; no dealers. Asp. 3607 (Mass.).

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 66 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 1866.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; passen. rating; insured; owner-driver; best refs. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ing. 3-2266.

TAXI THE DELUXE WAY
BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010

BEAUTY SHOPS

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
33 W. 42 Bet. 5th and 6th, N. Y. C., Rm. 1019. Permanents $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7. Lo. 5-3311.

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1169 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0303

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 13th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

WE BUY ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE AND DISHES.
BRESLAU FURNITURE CO. HIG. 1014, BOSTON

FURRIERS

FOR COMPLETE PROTECTION store your furs with us now; special summer rates on remodeling and repairing; revitalize your furs by cleaning, glazing or blending; we extend trade-in allowances on your old furs toward new purchases. SEE MR. ARMAND, 145 West 30 St., N. Y. C. ARMAND ET SOEUR, CH. 4-1424.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO BIDDERS

National Housing Agency, Federal Public Housing Authority, Boston, Massachusetts, September 21, 1943. SEALED BIDS in triplicate, subject to the conditions contained herein, and in the contract documents for furnishing all labor and materials and performing all work for construction of 100 family dwelling units, 144 dormitory units, and community facilities at War Housing Projects, Mass-19083.-19087, Falmouth, Massachusetts will be received at Court Room No. 4, twelfth floor, Federal Building, Boston, Massachusetts until 2:00 p. m., on September 30, 1943, and then publicly opened. A priority rating of AA-3 has been granted for this project with respect to materials on the current War Housing Critical List. Attention is called to the fact that the minimum wage rates as set forth in the Specifications must be paid on this project. Forms of Contract Documents, including Specifications and Drawings are obtainable at Federal Public Housing Authority, Room 419, 24 School Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts and may be obtained by the deposit of $50 for the first set, and $10 for each additional set to assure its return in good condition within 10 days after the opening of bids. Deposit for plans and specifications in the form of a money order, certified check, or cashier's check made payable to the Treasurer of the United States must accompany request for plans and specifications and shall be held until such time as the bidder returns plans and specifications in good condition. The right is reserved, as the interest of the Government may require, to reject any and all bids and to waive any informality in bids received. Bids will not be considered from contractors, who, in the opinion of the Contracting Officer, have not made suitable progress or done satisfactory work in connection with existing contracts with the Federal Public Housing Authority. Receipt of this Notice to Bidders, by any contractor, shall not be construed as recognition by the Federal Public Housing Authority of such contractor's adequate qualifications to perform the work contemplated by the contract documents. Prior to award of contract, consideration will be given to the qualifications of the bidder to determine (a) that an adequate organization and equipment required to perform the work without delay, will be available; (b) that the bidder is technically and financially qualified and has previously constructed developments or structure of comparable size; and (c) that the bidder is a bona fide experienced general contractor. The successful bidder shall, to the greatest extent consistent with economical and speedy construction, utilize the services of qualified local subcontractors and distressed firms. The successful bidder shall, at the time of execution of the contract, present to the Contracting Officer, for submittal to the regional officer of the War Manpower Commission, a schedule of his labor requirements, which shall be prepared on the WMC Form included in the specifications. Envelopes containing the bids must be sealed, and identified as, Bid for (Project Number and Location); To be opened (Date and Place); and (Name and Address of Bidder). Bid security in the form of a money order, certified check or cashier's check made payable to the Treasurer of the United States, or a satisfactory bid bond on U. S. Standard Form No. 24, in an amount not less than two percent (2%) of the bid will be required. SUMNER K. WILEY, Acting for the Commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Authority.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5
Double $6 (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 2821. New Custom-Made Mattresses $24.50 up. WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston.

PEN REPAIRING

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 333 Wash. Street, Boston Room 306 LAF 3087

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait, Boston's Finest "U" Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB 3013

PIANO INSTRUCTION

CLARA CASH Teacher of Piano
Graduate of Institute of Musical Art of the Juilliard Foundation
600 W. 116 St., N. Y. C. MO. 2-8110

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED AT STORE—GEORGE'S, 171A MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON. COM. 8620.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BIBLE READING, VOICE, DICTION
Private or Class. Ken. 1957, Boston, by 1:00. Marjorie Keith Stackhouse, B. L. I., Ed. M.

PIANO AND ORGAN
Class Work in Rhythm, Harmony, and General Musicianship for Children and Adults. Adult classes in listening to music.
KATE M. CHAPIN
1840 Commonwealth Ave. Telephone Brighton, Mass. Aspinwall 0967

SINGING AMANDA VIEHBELLER STUDIOS
Pittsburgh, 400 Penn Avenue
Residence, 234 Beaver Street, Sewickley
Phones: Atlantic 2648, Sewickley 2047

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES
Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	15c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 8th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo 5-5000. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS—All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J. Berg. 4-4333.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Are you floundering for lack of guidance? Consult HELEN TRIMPE, Director, Careers for Women, 342 Madison. MU 2-9353. N. Y. C.

WANTED

OLD PHONOGRAPH RECORDS — Will pay cash any quantity or make. O'BYRNE DE WITT, 51 Warren St., Roxbury 19, Mass. HIG 8616.

WANTED TO BUY

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick. 4-4408.

WEATHER STRIPPING

METAL WEATHERSTRIPS, STORM SASH Shades, Venetian Blinds and Screens
WALSH-SPENCER COMPANY
420 Boylston St., Boston — Kenmore 6778

YARNS

KNITTING YARNS
100% Wool. Mail Orders Filled.
HANLEY COMPANY, Forge Village, Mass.

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

We Will Convert Your Old Fur Coat Into a
NEW FUR LINED COAT
$69 complete
We will furnish a new outer coat of 100% wool in a choice of colors . . . we will take the usable fur from your old fur coat and with our skilled workmanship we will make a fur lining for the coat. The total cost, including the new cloth coat and the workmanship, is only $69.
Fur Repairs—Third Floor
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at So. Carolina

CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD, N. J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal, Lumber, Millwork, Mason Materials, Hardware, Paint

ENGLEWOOD

Interior Decorations
EXPERTLY PLANNED INTERIORS
Custom Made Furniture.
Draperies—Slip Covers, Etc.
Floor Coverings, Decorative Accessories.
FRANKLIN FURNITURE CO., Inc.
Englewood 3-2900-01-02 Leonia 4-2900
Dean Asa Hawley, Mgr. Interior Decoration Department.

IRVINGTON

BE WISE!
Invest in a Hollander Fur Coat Now—Use Our Lay Away Plan
The Home of True, Reliable Furs
CENTRE FUR SHOP
Oscar Antelman, Prop.
10 UNION AVE. ESSEX 3-9101

JERSEY CITY

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke
Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111

HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
908 Newark Avenue, Jersey City
Tel. J. C. 2-1814 Tel. J. C. 2-1815

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone So. Orange 2-6083. Hours: 9 to 11 a. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. S. CAMPBELL
Plumbing, Heating, Tinning
Repairing promptly attended to
3 Highland Place SO. 2-0537
"Buy Victory Bonds"

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
"The Home of Good Marketing"
Meats, Vegetables, Fruits
Hires Root Beer
"Buy Victory Bonds"

The Little Drapery Shop
MARY ETTA QUINN
97 Baker Street SO. 2-2625
Buy Victory Bonds

MILLBURN

DAVE'S CHOICE MEAT MARKET
Meats—Poultry—Fish
Fruits—Vegetables—Groceries
Free Delivery
347 Millburn Ave. Mill. 6-1730

Crossword Quiz Answers

NEW JERSEY

MILLBURN
(Continued)

"See the Marks Brothers"
RADIO SALES CORP.
Electric Heaters—priced at $8.95
Support the Third War Loan
327 Millburn Avenue

THE CANDLELIGHT SHOP
Buy and mail Christmas Cards and gifts to the Armed Forces *NOW*
Circulating Library
318 Millburn Avenue Mill 6-0672

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1200, 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kenwood All Wool Blankets
72" x 84" $14.95
Louis Harris
Montclair's Department Store

Sew and Save
See our Big Display of
YARD GOODS and Smart Patterns
Curtains and Curtain Fabrics
Draperies and Drapery Fabrics
Also HOSIERY, LINGERIE, etc.
Montclair Textile Store
543-45 Bloomfield Avenue

All Kinds of Insurance
MOXLEY-KERR, Inc.
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
241 Lorraine Avenue
Upper Montclair, N. J.

Visit the Wallpaper Library at
EMIL JOHNSON'S STUDIO
130 Valley Road Montclair

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 3-0400

North Star All Wool Blankets
E. B. & J. H. Clegg
THE LINEN SHOP
418 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

HENKE'S INC.
Jewelers—Silversmiths
SINCE 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair N. J.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
Bloomfield Avenue at Valley Road

CHAPMAN'S
Upper Montclair's Specialty Department Store
Books — Stationery
Frames—Art Wares
Games
Madisons
427 Bloomfield Avenue

MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE
223 Glenridge Ave. Phones: Montclair, N. J. Mo. 2-3210, 3211

NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

ORANGE

AUSTIN'S MILLINERY
219 Main Street
Corner Canfield Street
It pays to shop at
ENGEL'S
Orange's Leading Dept. Store
239-241 Main Street OR. 2-1600

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE
(Continued)

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
433 Main Street

SOUTH ORANGE

GLOVER'S ESSO STATIONS
Dependable Home Motor Service
Bring in Your Car for Winter Service
68 W. So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-9788
644 So. Centre St., Orange OR. 4-6842

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Plainfield 6-7301-J. Hours: 9-10 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Avenue, Dunellen, N. J.
Dunellen 2-6543
Plainfield 6-5950

Whitton's
WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL
620 Park Avenue Tel. Pl. 6-1148

RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 600

RUTHERFORD

Borschneck & Nott, Inc.
Flowers of Distinction
96 Park Avenue RU. 2-7227

SUMMIT

Oil and coal fired furnaces cleaned and serviced to produce highest efficiency. Oil burners serviced.
Let us put your heating equipment in safe and efficient order, to help save fuel.
Coal and oil are precious commodities.
JOSEPH O. CHRYSTAL
Heating Engineer
EST. 1893
387 Springfield Ave., Summit, N. J.
SU 6-0271

AMY McDOWELL SHOP
CORSETS
LINGERIE
NEGLIGEES
DRESSES
Sum. 6-1881 9 Beechwood Road

Rug Cleaning and Expert Repairing
Persian Rug Co.
364 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-4023

TEANECK

For that beautiful lawn that you've always wanted, use Scotts LAWN SEED
SUNNY . . . 1 lb. 69c, 5 lbs. 3.25
SHADY . . . 1 lb. 79c, 5 lbs. 3.75
Osmer Eickhoff
Cedar Lane and Pomander Walk
Teaneck, N. J. TEA. 6-7070

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4091

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-3700
A Service to Meet Every Need

TRENTON

Treadeasy Shoes
Scientific Footwear for Men, Women and Children
Barnocky's
135 E. Broad Street Trenton, N. J.

FASHION SERVICES
Sewing Lessons
Dress Alterations — Accessories
Sewing Supplies — Buttons Covered
Monogramming
SINGER SEWING CENTRE
12 E. Hanover Street Tel. 3-4021

Frank's Hairdressing Salon
We carry
REVLON NAIL ENAMEL AND LIPSTICK
in all its glorious colors
Phone 5466 — 120 N. Hermitage Ave.

Fred'k. W. DONNELLY & SON
OUTFITTERS · MEN · BOYS
33 EAST STATE ST.

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 3-1214, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Klinger's Market, Inc.
70 Elm Street, Westfield, N. J.
Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
Phones:
West. 2-4080—4081—4082—4083
PROMPT DELIVERY SERVICE

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

D. DRYSON & SON
FURRIERS
Established 1912
224 E. Broad St. 108 Central Ave.
Tel. WE. 2-1078

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office
817 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

"BARON'S"
CENTRAL DRUG STORE
"The Rite-Rate Store"
COSMETICS OUR SPECIALTY
243 East Broad Street

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

EXQUISITE GIFTS
Beautiful Greeting Cards
Also a complete line of PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS is ready for your inspection
JEANNETTE'S
DISTINCTIVE GIFTS
262 East Broad Street

SILK and WOOL SPORT and AFTERNOON WEAR
Coats and Suits
At present a fine selection in sizes 9 and 11
ALICE KIND SHOPPE
904 Tremont Ave. Tel. We. 2-0668

FRIEDEL—HAIRDRESSER
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Specializing in Cold Waves
403A South Avenue Tel. WE. 2-2192

DON'T WAIT
Have your winter clothing cleaned NOW
FEDERAL CLEANERS
218 East Broad Street

BONAT BAKE SHOP
Wholesome breads, rolls and muffins
Delicious pies, cakes and cookies—and courteous service.
Telephone your orders.
220 East Broad St. Tel. We. 2-2250

Housecleaning Aids
You'll find a wide variety of easy to use items in stock—Wall Cleaners—Waxes—Furniture Polishes—etc.
MADE IN AMERICA STORE
221 East Broad Street
WHERE YOU STILL GET A SMILE

WEST NEW YORK
L. J. Rad
JEWELER
6011 BERGENLINE AVENUE
Near 60th Street
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN
H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
...as of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
710 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN PA.
Shoes for
MEN—WOMEN—CHILDREN
Scientific X-Ray Fitted

KOEHLER BROS.
- COAL -
N. 7th St. Bridge Allentown, Pa.
DIAL 5350

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA
ALLENTOWN
(Continued)

CHARLES C. VOGT
JEWELERS
826 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Your Retail Store for Your Convenience

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1001 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
Outfitters to Men and Boys
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

ERIE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone W-92-387. Hours: 8:30 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street
—•—
FALL FASHIONS in MILLINERY!

Frost, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Pa.
Brides, register the date of your wedding in our Bride's Bureau and get 130-page Bride's Book Free.

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside
Established 1905
BRODY'S
GLENSIDE'S DEPARTMENT STORE
45 Easton Road, Glenside, Pa.
Open Evenings Phone Ogontz 486
Enna Jettick Shoes, Arrow Shirts, etc.

PHILADELPHIA
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 8196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
YOUR GREATEST TREASURE is the diamond that has been carefully and wisely chosen.
Rings in this collection from $100.
109 SOUTH 13TH STREET
Certified Gemologist, Registered Jewelers, American Gem Society

Permanent Waves
Special Process for Fine and White Hair
FRANK GITTLER
Room 707, Penfield Bldg. 1328 Chestnut St.
Pen 5519

"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
Preparedness is Wisdom. Convert to coal now—before next winter.
13th and Windrim Ave. MIC. 3124

the STURGIS *store*
Greene Street and Chelten Avenue
Germantown, Phila. Germantown 4611
Women's Smart Accessories
Hosiery • Handbags
Handkerchiefs • Costume Jewelry
Umbrellas • Gloves, etc.

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

Our Own Make Candies
Delicious Assortment of Chocolates and Bonbons
Malin-Hall
GRA 9261
510-512 SO. 52ND ST.

PITTSBURGH—East End
Flowers mean so much yet cost so little.
HIGHLAND FLORAL CO.
6010 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Montrose 2144

READING
Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of its Food!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

"More People in Berks County EAT

Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind"
660 PARK AVENUE

PENNSYLVANIA
READING
(Continued)

Cambrooke Exclusives Are Born For The Times . . . .
Cloth Coat with or sans fur collars and luxurious fur coats for Women, Misses and Juniors.
POMEROY'S

ST. LAWRENCE Guernsey MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SCRANTON
LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
Always Busy
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVENUE

THE *Boston*
Dial Scranton 8366
A complete and very modern cleaning and dyeing service
Furniture upholstered
Domestic and oriental rugs shampooed and repaired

Henry Kuck
ART STORE
226 ADAMS AVENUE
Window Shades and Picture Framing

Robert Roberts
The Tailor
•
921 South Main Avenue

SWARTHMORE
SWARTHMORE SERVICE SHOP
New and Used Articles Sold on Percentage Basis
409 Dartmouth Avenue

Complete Fuel Service
WILSON COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Wallingford, Pa. Sw. 0600, Media 0125

We Are Still Serving
ABBOTT'S
DE LUXE ICE CREAM
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
ON THE CORNER

UPPER DARBY
GERLACH'S
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It's Great!

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CALDWELL & GRAHAM DEPARTMENT STORE
PENN AVENUE and WOOD STREET
Serving Wilkinsburg Since 1889
Support the WAR LOAN
Buy U. S. War Bonds and Stamps

YORK
Buy Your
VITALITY SHOES
from
York's Most Modern Store
REINEBERG'S
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GEORGE'S STATIONERY STORE
Greeting Cards, Bibles, Gifts, Novelties, Office Equipment.
300 S. George Street *Open Evenings*

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Words of Current Interest

Babel (Gen. 11:9) — *Ba'-bel* (a long, e clipped-short as in silent). By Webster's second choice, the e may be elided and the second syllable pronounced -b'l.

The site of the Tower of Babel is pointed out by certain Biblical scholars, whether or not universally accepted. The Hebrew name "Babel" is taken in this case to mean "Babylon," as it is rendered in the numerous places other than Gen. 11:9 where it occurs in the Old Testament. The tower itself is supposed to have been erected, or at any rate started, far back in Sumerian times and to have survived and stood as a marvel down to the era of the Israelites.

Cyrus (Isa. 45:1) — *Si'-rus* (i long, u clipped-short as in circus).

The appearance of this name in Isa. 44:28 and 45:1 is taken by scholars as evidence that the Book of Isaiah from Chapter 40 and onward is the work of a different author from the one who writes the earlier portions. Referred to in Biblical criticism as the Second Isaiah, he is declared to have flourished 200 years later than Isaiah, the son of Amoz. To place the Second Isaiah in the supposed correct setting is to make him contemporary with Cyrus of Persia, father of Cambyses, and accordingly to date him in the sixth century B. C. Cyrus's doings as a youth are matter for romancing by the Greek writer Xenophon, and his exploits as conqueror are a theme for the older annalist, Herodotus. Important in Hebrew history is Cyrus's granting the Jews permission to return from exile in Babylon to their own country.

Parisian—*Pa-rizh'-an* (first a as in sofa, i short, second a clipped-short as in account). By Webster's second choice, four syllables—*pa-riz'-i-an* (second i short, other vowels as before).

This word may be used either as a noun, to denote a native of Paris, or as an adjective, to describe something characteristic of or pertaining to Paris. The pronunciation is the same in either case.

Rudiments (Col. 2:8)—*Roo'-di-ments* (oo long as in moon, i clipped-short as in charity, e clipped-short as in silent).

In Col. 2:8 and 20, this word is the rendering for a term in Greek natural philosophy, or physics, denoting "elements." Tyndale has "ordinance after the world" where Authorized has "rudiments of the world." Alford seems to think Tyndale correct, explaining the phrase of the original text as signifying "ritualistic observances." An American Translation has "following material ways of looking at things."

Shinar (Gen. 11:2)—*Shi'-nar* (i long, a as in arm).

The episode of the Tower of Babel, succinctly narrated in Gen. 11:1-9, and standing complete in form and detached from the rest of the book, is presented by English translators without attempt to associate the name "Shinar" with a particular locality. Nevertheless, the country of Shinar is commonly identified with the region known as Babylonia.

Suppositious — *Su-poz'-i-tish'-us* (both u's clipped-short as in circus, o and both i's short).

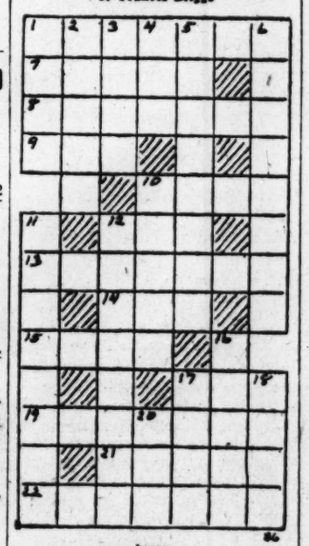
This word describes that which is "fraudulently substituted for something else; not being what it purports to be." It should not be confused with the similar word "suppositious," which means simply "hypothetical, conjectural," with no connotation of deceit.

Virus—*Vi'-rus* (i long, u clipped-short as in circus).

Defined by Oxford as something poisonous produced in the body or introduced into it. A Latin word, meaning "slime" and again "poison," taken directly over into English and since the sixteenth century put to both literal and figurative use.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What are demijohns?
7—What city was formerly a capital of Bolivia?
8—Who was a companion of Hercules in some of his expeditions?
9—How is "have" written in some of poems by Robert Burns?
10—What inland lies east of Java?
12—What is a varying weight of India?
13—What is a circular tray, trencher, or small table?
14—Who commanded Napoleon's forces against Russia?
15—Crowds.
17—What is a kind of drinking cup with two or more handles?
19—The sea unicorn is what?
21—What is used to catch herring?
22—A handicraftsman is called what?

Down
1—The one and the other.
2—Mountain nymph of Greek mythology is called what?
3—What is any of several marsh or aquatic plants other than sedges?
4—What is a tin or pewter coin of Maltay Peninsula?
5—What is name of a department of northern Italy?
6—What instruments tell time by position of shadow of stile which falls thereon?
10—Who was President of Czechoslovakia before German invasion?
11—Who is chief woman character in Congreve's "Old Bachelor"?
13—What do you call a jeweled brooch representing a sun surrounded by rays?
16—Who is the moon personified?
17—What is singular of "these"?
18—What is a secluded and narrow valley?
20—What is a river of China which flows to the Hwang Ho?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Quotation

Day follows on the murkiest night, and, when the time comes, the latest fruits will ripen.—SCHILLER

In Lighter Vein

Answers, London

". . . and when you go to blow up the Post Office, you might post this letter for me."

Last Opportunity

Even the simplest orders, delivered in the sergeant's loudest voice, had missed fire, and the perspiring N. C. O. glared at the batch of recruits in despair.

Then he had an idea. Disappearing for a minute round the corner of the barracks, he returned, leading the regimental mascot—a sheepdog.

"There you are, boy," he said, patting the dog's head. "See what you can do with them!"—Tit-Bits.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why the Men in the Armed Forces Use Soapless Soap?

Ordinary soap results from the reaction of a vegetable or an animal fat (not a mineral oil) with caustic soda (sodium) or potash (potassium). The reaction results in the formation of the sodium or potassium salt of a fatty acid, and this is known as soap.

"Soapless soaps," such as fatty alcohol sulfates, on the other hand, are not sodium or potassium salts of a fatty acid. Chemically, they are about as different from ordinary soaps as salt is from sugar.

This modern type of substance is made with a petroleum or coal tar base, instead of vegetable or animal fat. It reduces the surface tension of water, making the water "wetter" and causing a lather to form, as soap does.

The new cleanser may be used with any sort of water—soft, hard, alkaline, acid, or even briny ocean water, in which ordinary soap will not work properly. This synthetic detergent (dirt remover) combines with whatever type of water may be available to form a penetrating solution which reaches into the fibers of clothing with unusual speed and wets the greasy dirt particles to facilitate their removal by rinsing.

The speed of this action is important, for the cleaning process being briefer, there is less danger of woolen fabrics shrinking during washing.

Men in the armed forces on active duty have to do their laundering when and where they can, and with whatever water is handy. At sea, this may be ocean water. Ordinary soaps do not work well in all types of water, but "soapless soaps" do.

Furthermore, these synthetic detergents have proved to be much more effective than sodium or potassium soaps in the removal of the heavy oil with which men and clothing may be saturated in the event a ship is torpedoed at sea and sunk.

Why men in the armed forces use soapless soap.

The new cleansing agent looks and acts like soap, hence the inevitable nickname, "soapless soap."

W. P. Keasbey

Just for Fun— —Bill O'Malley

Daily Anecdote

A Good Place for It

One day when Fred Greig, the New York art critic, was a boy of twelve, he was riding on the front seat of a Fleet Street bus in London. Although it was midsummer, the rain had been coming down, with practically no cessation, for more than a week. Along the sidewalk came an East Indian, garbed all in white, slopping along under an umbrella.

The driver pointed to the stranger and inquired, "Wot's that?"

Young Grieg, who prided himself on his knowledge of Oriental history and customs, replied, "That's a Parsee."

"And wot's a Parsee?" asked the driver.

"A sun-worshipper."

"Well," remarked the Cockney, "'e must be 'ere on a blinkin' vacation."

A Verse for Today . . .

And I have said, I will bring you up out of the affliction of Egypt . . . unto a land flowing with milk and honey.—Ex. 3:17

NEWS ITEM— GOV'T. SEEKS MORE FEATHERS FOR WARTIME NEEDS.

I HATE TO DO IT, BUT PATRIOTISM GETS THE BEST OF ME SOMETIMES
BUS STOP
QUACK! QUACK! I'M A DRAKE
SEZ YOU
FEATHERS
LOOKS LIKE A GOV'T. MAN SIPHONING OFF MRS. O'QUINCE'S FEATHER MATTRESS
H-M-M! HORSEFEATHERS

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*House Cleaning Made Easy* By Le Pelley

I'D THOUGHT OF GOING DOWN TO AUNT HARRIETT'S FOR A DAY OR TWO...
WHY DON'T YOU ... TUBBY AND I CAN MANAGE
IT'LL BE EASY FOR US ... LET'S START BY CLEANING THE RUGS...
WE'LL TACKLE THE KITCHEN NEXT... THEN WE'LL SWEEP THE PORCH...
WE, HE SAYS...!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Not All Gardeners Have Vegetables* By Rodgers

"Here we are," the Boss said as we came to a particularly droopy Victory garden-
"Yes, I would like some fresh vegetables," the owner said-
"I've had my mouth all set for some ever since I planted this garden- and just look at it!" she added-
"Hum-m-Now I get- that stranger's idea!" I thought as the Boss sold her a whopping big order!

The Adventures of Waddles—*More Fun!* By The Hagers

"You're out of gas? Why don't you buy Enough to get you home?" said I.
"We have no coupons," one drake cried. "Was this," I asked, "a business ride?"
"We thought we'd take a little run To Quackburg. It was all in fun."
"A pleasure trip! Go right ahead. Don't let me stop your fun," I said.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Mr. Churchill Asks for a Free Hand

Shortly before Mr. Churchill began his war summary before the House of Commons a delegation of some 500 workers called at 10 Downing Street to present a petition that invasion across the English Channel be launched at once. At about the same time, in far away Australia, General MacArthur was penning a statement urging a bolder, faster attack in the Pacific; and in Washington the rumors were a dime a dozen that General Marshall was to be moved out of a strategy-planning job into a strategy-executing job because he, too, wants to accelerate the blows.

These undertones and trumpet blasts, with the steady tom tom obbligato in Moscow, are indicative of the unrelenting popular pressures to hurry and deal the knockout blow. Since Mr. Churchill has come to be regarded as one favoring perimeter attacks, preponderant preparations and timely caution, it is understandable why this pressure should focus on him.

Thus his masterful summary before Parliament—so lengthy that he was compelled to pause for luncheon in the midst of it, and spiced with grand-opera stories of paratroopers at midnight, cloaked figures and carabinieri guards, and on the whole so lucid and analytical that it must inevitably have a place in history and literature—becomes in its final essence a plea that he be permitted to carry out the grand strategy with the full support and energies of all and without warping pressures.

On the basis of the achievements of the last year—removing the threat to South America from Africa, eliminating the German menace to Suez and the Near East, clearing the Mediterranean, sundering the power of Mussolini, bringing a "third front" to Italy—Mr. Churchill and his colleagues have earned this permission.

The timing is the big question about invasion, and it is a question that depends upon a hundred tangibles and intangibles that only those in full possession of all known factors can attempt to estimate. Mr. Churchill makes no poetic allusions to the falling leaves of Autumn in this speech. The impression is left that the dramatic push may wait until 1944, although he does say the forces are poised.

We cannot know the military strength presently available in Britain for such an attack. At times the weight of men and materials has been great, though never, so far as was apparent, even equal to the German defenders.

While armies have been diverted from England for employment in the South, the flow of replacements from the United States, abetted by the improvement in the U-boat picture, has undoubtedly been brisk. The fighting in the Mediterranean, soon to be augmented we gather by further thrusts in the Balkans, has had some softening effect upon Germany. The gigantic advance of the Red Army along a 1,000-mile front from the Volga virtually to the Dnieper unquestionably has been of the most serious concern to the Berlin high command. The resources of the Allies are becoming enormously greater than those controlled by Berlin or Tokyo.

Sometime the final blow will be dealt. We shall have to trust those who have evolved the successful strategy thus far to choose that time. In the interim, as in the world-beloved American "Westerns" we shall have to sit, no matter how much we squirm with impatience, through six reels of the chase before hero and posse rescue Miss Liberty at Eagle Pass.

Financial Safety Shelters

With the Allied offensive beginning to roll, it is imperative that the individual citizen realize that to insure total victory on all fronts, his dollars must not only back the attack in Asia and Europe, but wage a frontal attack on the home front in the battle against inflation.

Idle dollars, dollars that compete unnecessarily for scarce goods, dollars wasted on unessential purchases are deterrents to victory, as well as traitors to their owners and spenders, for they send the cost of both the fighting and everyday living higher, and thus devalue the pay envelope and savings account. For every available dollar not put into War Bonds, the Government must create a new dollar to take its place. To conceive the disastrous effects of such a policy, one need only recall the experience of Germany after World War One.

Without the financial safety shelters provided by War Bonds, prices would fly higher than any bomber yet built, and the raid on people's savings would be calamitous. Every dollar invested in War Bonds protects every other dollar in purse, bank, property, or previously purchased bonds, and at the same time earns a higher yield than any other investment of the same maturity with comparable security.

Are your dollars buying a slice of victory, together with protection for themselves and your servicemen?

Civil Liberties Guarded

Gratifying evidence that the people of the United States, including judges and officials, have largely grown away from the brutal attitudes of World War One which resulted in severe and unjust treatment of aliens is seen in recent decisions by Federal courts rejecting the demand by the Army for the removal to the interior of the country of natives of Germany residing on the East Coast.

This newspaper does not attempt to judge the merits of either the case of the German woman in Philadelphia or the former German soldier living in Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, but it is obvious from the lack of public comment and from the decisions that the hysteria of 25 years ago is lacking and that courts are alive to the dangers of supplanting civil authority by martial law. The Department of Justice in many instances has taken pains to assure fair and reasonable treatment both of citizens of alien extraction and of enemy aliens. The problem has been more difficult in the case of many Japanese-Americans, but early mistakes are being rectified.

One of the greatest gains is the preservation of the freedom of speech, press, and assembly which was curtailed during World War One. On the whole, civil liberties are being fairly well safeguarded in America in World War Two, although it is necessary at all times for representatives of the public to be on the alert.

First Step

Congress is catching up with the Country. By passing the Fulbright resolution, the House of Representatives ratifies, by a vote of 360 to 29, the firm desire of Americans to join in erecting a peace system. It is significant that this is the first major action of the House following the members' two months of "vacation," largely spent checking up with the "folks back home."

The wording is far from specific. It puts Congress on record as

> favoring the creation of appropriate international machinery with power adequate to establish and to maintain a just and lasting peace among the nations of the world, and as favoring participation by the United States therein, through its constitutional processes.

Some members who are still sowing suspicion of America's allies and pursuing other courses which hamper organization of any effective collective security voted for this resolution. They can find loopholes for opposing more specific collaboration in those tent-like words, "appropriate" and "adequate." There are some who would use "constitutional processes" to require even the most informal measures of cooperation to be frozen into treaty form and submitted to the filibustering obstructionism of a one-third minority in the Senate.

Yet if the Fulbright resolution is now accepted by the Senate by a two-thirds majority or better, it will serve a highly useful purpose. It will give other nations some assurance that America will help maintain the peace. Even that hope of security will lessen their feeling that they must rely wholly on themselves for protection and must therefore expand their borders and set up self-sufficiency trade barriers.

The Fulbright resolution is an indispensable first step. But it does not set up the machinery that will keep the peace. In that, Congress, whose function it is to carry the people's purposes into effective legislative form, now has the duty of helping the President to shape more specific measures.

Says a Berlin radio commentator: "The slave press in the democracies assert the Führer's speeches have lost their usual bombast and braggadocio. This is another plutocratic lie!"

One political prognosticator says Roosevelt has his eye on 1944 because November that year has five Thursdays, a good year for two Thanksgivings.

Showing a Lot of Wear and Tear

Mirror of World Opinion

A Real Labor Leader

William F. Donovan is district director of the United Steel Workers of America, C. I. O. When the organized employees of the American Steel & Wire Co. laid down their tools in defiance of labor's no-strike pledge, he tried to get his colleagues back to work. He said:

> This is my job, even if I last only 15 minutes on it. But we can't have mob rule. You and I must keep our no-strike pledge and must abide by the orderly procedure for the adjudication of disputes.

The strikers shouted him down and refused to listen. But Donovan is still fighting to convince his union that they will be better off in the long run if they live up to their agreements. He is a real labor leader.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

Cart Before Horse

Unless Congress acts in the meantime, the social security taxes levied on employers and employees to provide old-age and survivors' benefits will be doubled on Jan. 1 next, with the rate for employer and employee 2 per cent each. This will increase the yield of these taxes by more than a billion dollars annually. There will probably be a move by some members of Congress to postpone for another year, if for no longer, the increase to the 2 per cent rate, but there is likely to be an equally vigorous attempt, according to the Sun's Washington bureau, to raise the taxes to five times their present level.

It can be argued—as it surely will be—that an increase in social security taxes of some six billions a year would serve a useful purpose in the fight against inflation, since it would drain off into the Federal Treasury money that would otherwise be available for competitive spending. What is overlooked in such an argument is that if taxes at this high level were enacted and levied the social security system would soon be adapted to the taxes rather than the other way around.

Sometime in the near future Congress presumably will take up the question of changes in social security benefits, including those advocated by the National Resources Planning Board, but when that consideration of sweeping changes does come, it ought to be made on the basis of what changes are necessary and what sort of system we can afford. Those who wish to fix the tax rate now at a level far above what is required to keep the present system operating would, in effect, commit Congress at least to a general outline of tomorrow's legislation. That legislation would inevitably be shaped by violent changes in the tax level now.—*New York Sun.*

Plenty of G. O. P. Material

The question most frequently asked about the Republicans in 1944 has been, "Where is their man?" The answer might be that it is a rare situation when any minority party has an obvious leader a year ahead of an election campaign. . . .

But a better answer for the Republicans now could be that they may have not one man but several men. In fact, there might be a slight jam at the gate right at the last moment. The Star's Washington correspondent refers to the excellent impression created by various G. O. P. governors at the party's Mackinac Island conference last week. Included especially were Gov. Earl Warren of California and Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut. . . . Governor Dewey of New York, who has been pretty well out in the lead, and Governor Bricker of Ohio, who has been watched carefully. . . .

To this list could be added such governors as Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Stassen of Minnesota (now in the Navy), Hickenlooper of Iowa—to mention only the best known. In varying degrees these State leaders have been commanding attention. . . .

This view of the party's governors does not exclude consideration of Mr. Willkie as the titular head of the party today and the uncertain factor of his power as a candidate a second time. Nor does it exclude the influence of Mr. Hoover and Mr. Landon and of congressional leaders.—*Kansas City Times.*

Our Readers Say—

"Pacificism" Was Correct

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Prime Minister Churchill, in his speech at Cambridge, chose his words as always, with the greatest care and accuracy. It is a pity that the text given in the Boston papers deviated from the original in one most important word. Investigation shows that the passage in the original ran—as indeed those who heard it agree—"It is said that the League of Nations failed. If so, that is largely because it was abandoned and later betrayed, because those who were its best friends were, till a very late period, infected with a futile pacifism. . . ."

No doubt, through aberration on the part of some intermediary, the text in all those papers which carried it in full, substituted for "pacifism" the word "fanaticism."

The word "pacifism," however, is accurate, for pacifism has been the great weakness of the movement in Britain for permanent peace in the years between the wars. No doubt, it was because he saw the futility of pacifism that Mr. Churchill became, as he still is, the head of a movement to add an international police force to the League.

Pacifism has been the great weakness of the peace movement in this country, also, and it has been far from confined to supporters of the League of Nations. Too many Americans, men and women, Republicans and Democrats, astute enough in local affairs, have been dreamers in international matters, have wished to believe that "the way to have peace is to be peaceful, the way to disarm is to disarm," and that all that was needed to end war was the Kellogg Pact.

Americans have been reluctant indeed to see that if the world is to be free from war and our own interests and safety protected, there must be an international organization by which to put collective force behind the law. For collective security, as Mr. Churchill long since saw, there must be a permanent international police force as well as previous agreement to use joint economic pressure.

Cambridge, Mass. SARAH WAMBAUGH

The Whisky Patriots

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I thought the climax of speciously false and misleading advertising had certainly been reached last summer when the Distillers' Corporation, through Mr. Kaltenborn, in a three-quarter-page spread in the nation-wide dailies, said this: "It is fortunate that the Government was able to find distilleries fully equipped for the production of grain alcohol for the Army's use. No whisky is now being made in this country." That sounds as if these distilleries had been set up solely for the use of the Government, by patriotic and generous distillers, and that the cessation of distilling was due to their own voluntary action. Nothing could be farther from the truth: the distilleries were simply commandeered by the Government.

At that time, the distillers were boasting their philanthropy and foresight, in that, in peacetime, they had produced a supply of whisky adequate, under their special form of rationing, to last five years, although they did not say what that form was. But when, through their own senseless over-advertising, that period was reduced to three and then to two years, they were prompt to ask the Government they had so stanchly befriended for a proportionate dole of new grain to make potable alcohol.

Franklin, N. H. JOSEPH H. BARNES

"Back to Neighborhood"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This writer was much interested in the treatise, "Replanning Neighborhoods," from the pen of Maurice Deutsch of New York. The City of Chicago has done well in large-scale neighborhood planning.

It seems to me that "Back to Neighborhood" is in the offing to capture the imagination of local government units in this nation.

Boston W. A. R.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Mr. Baruch to the Rescue

An Intimate Message From Washington

By William B. Stringer

Will the United States be able to avoid a national manpower draft, under which the Government would tell you and you and you where to work or whether your job was war-essential? The President hesitates to endorse a labor-draft law, labor opposes it, and Congress is wary of it. That is why they're all watching the Baruch plan today and its initial operation on the West Coast.

Bernard M. Baruch drew the blueprints which guided William B. Jeffers in straightening out the rubber wrangle. Now Mr. Baruch has produced a new plan to bring order out of the manpower chaos and it is receiving its first critical test on the West Coast where acute labor shortages and quick labor turnovers are threatening to lower aircraft production goals. If it works well there, it will be applied to other labor-shortage areas—Hartford, Conn., for example. If it doesn't work—well, although Mr. Baruch looks down his nose at national service legislation, he admits that will be the only alternative.

The Baruch plan, embodied in a memorandum presented to James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, contains little that is novel or breathtaking. Its main features have been proposed before, but now they bear the approval and authority of the man who generalled industrial mobilization in World War One. Today, while Mr. Baruch testifies in Congress on the proposal to ban the fathers draft, his program is moving into a Pacific Coast arena where several big plane plants have failed to meet production quotas in recent weeks and where a scheduled all-round upscaling of production will demand 500,000 more workers in the next six months.

* * *

What, briefly, is proposed by this plan? First of all, labor is held subject to priorities, much like any other war-scarce commodity. Where labor demand exceeds supply, labor will be assigned to the factories whose output is most vital to the battlefronts. The War Manpower Commission will handle labor priorities. The War Production Board, it is planned, will see that production demands are not too big for the labor supply. Donald Nelson, WPB chairman, has already outlawed the placing of additional war contracts in 59 labor shortage areas and has forbidden Government procurement officers from letting any contracts on the West Coast requiring employment increases.

There's another main point which business doesn't like: Mr. Baruch believes the present system of awarding war contracts on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis wastes both manpower and money. Where the Government guarantees all costs, a manufacturer doesn't have much incentive to economize. There's plenty of evidence available today that employers in certain areas are "hoarding" labor—keeping men and women on the pay rolls in expectation of new or bigger orders, telling them to carry a hammer or wrench while they loaf to "keep up appearances." To root out this dog-in-the-manger behavior, Mr. Baruch would devise Government contracts which include incentives to manufacturers to reduce costs, including labor costs.

* * *

The program also includes recommendations designed to reduce the labor turnover, which in some West Coast factories is said to average 100 per cent a year. This problem is tri-partite, requiring co-operation between labor, management, and the community. Since much of the turnover arises from employee dissatisfaction, the remedy lies in better housing, adjusted shopping hours for workers, swifter transportation, enforced rent ceilings, more day-nurseries for working mothers.

Other features of the Baruch program specify permanent draft deferments for vital war workers; furloughing back to the factories of key men unwisely drafted; wage-incentive plans to stimulate more efficient work; pruning of nonessential manufacturers; a part-time program for would-be high-school war-workers which might add up to a schoolboy-and-girl army of 2,000,000 after study hours, and, finally, fewer congressional investigations of the plants.

The Baruch plan has few feather-bed features. It curtails the rights of employers to hire anybody they wish, of workers to work anywhere they please. It bears out Mr. Baruch's belief that draft deferments should generally be on the basis of occupation rather than dependency. But it is not so Spartan and severe as a national labor draft would be. Washington has high hopes that it will work.

Naziism: Made in the Classroom

Toward Tomorrow: A Peace Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

Thomas Carlyle observed it is not so much the princes and generals who are makers of history as those who teach us how to think and act. This war is a perverted confirmation of his view. It was launched by a nation whose political leadership had been poisoned not more by the words of warriors than of schoolmasters.

When the victorious free nations endeavor once more to bring Germany into the world family, they will need to remind themselves repeatedly of this fact:

Germany cannot be disarmed simply by taking its guns away.

Hitler was encouraged by his knowledge of this. In "Mein Kampf" he wrote:

> The question of how to win back German power is not: How can we manufacture arms? Rather it is: How can we create that spirit which renders a people capable of bearing arms? When this spirit dominates a people, will power finds a thousand ways, each of which leads to a weapon.

For much more than a hundred years, German philosophers had been preparing the ground for Hitler's sowing of dragon's teeth. Fichte in the early years of the nineteenth century was asserting the "moral right" of a "predestined" people to fulfill its destiny "by means of cunning and force." And numerous German philosophers lent their talents, some unwittingly, to furthering such teaching.

Fichte pointed out that when a State was on the point of making war, it "should solemnly assert its love of peace," because to hide its real intention is necessary to the success of its designs. (Remember Pearl Harbor!) "Promise peace that thou mayest begin war with advantage."

To people schooled in democratic traditions of equality among all men, this teaching may appear as shameless gangsterism. But we forget that it seems justified in the eyes of its teachers by the assumed "moral right" of a superior people to work its will on all others.

To sense what makes wrong look like right to those mesmerized by the "Prussian" philosophers, one needs a taste of Nietzsche: "There is an old illusion—it is called good and evil . . . 'Thou shalt not rob! Thou shalt not slay'—such precepts were once called holy. . . . But I ask you: Where have there ever been better robbers and slayers in the world than such holy precepts?" Some things are neither right nor wrong but beyond measurement by these standards: this is one of the messages Nietzsche gave his people.

This is not to say that Nietzsche is everyday reading for Germans. In fact, it is doubtful if the majority of those who think of his and other similar writings as great have ever read them. But it is useful to remember, as Dr. F. W. Foerster has recently pointed out in an article in the magazine section of this newspaper, that it is not the majority but the few in Germany who have directed that nation's course.

One hears it often said that to get rid of Hitler is not enough. It is doubtful, however, that many people have an adequate conception of the task which lies beyond the defeat of German military power—the battle with "the schoolmasters." Fortunately, there are many Germans who will help the free people wage it. That is one reason why the Nazis needed concentration camps. That is why many obviously "Aryan" Germans could not stay in Hitler's Reich but have sought refuge in other lands.

Obviously, free peoples cannot expect easy success with the German problem through applying solely political safeguards or through economic concessions. There is a spiritual task involved, a need to realize the opportunities presented by the great spiritual hunger of a people to whom so many philosophical husks have been thrown. The vast numbers of politically uneducated people who will receive a new sense of political equality after the war are fortunately not conscious supporters of the evil in "Prussian" thinking. They can be enlisted for freedom if policy makers of the United Nations remain alert to the character of the old discredited leadership and the methods by which it will strive again to assert its will over the German people so that "the race" may once more try to assert it over the world.

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